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THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
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THE MUSE.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

The smoke rolled in columns, which the flames
sought in vain,
For it swept o'er the skies like the dark clouds
of rain,
When the brave forest chief seized his bow
and his steed;
Sure the might of his arm there was none to
exceed.

And fast they rode on, a dark resolute throng,
While cheating their way with both war cry
and song;
Now they falter, they turn, and far speed away,
As the chiefs launch their darts, with true aim
at their prey.

And the sun he went down, 'neath the mountains
afar,
And the twilight had waned, nor the ray of a
star
Lit the verge of the chasm, a wild fearful
abyss,
As they plunged with a bound o'er the dark
precipice.

OREGON, Aug. 15, 1842.

TO BETSEY S****.

o lovly girl I Dus luv yu
Wy cant you luv pure i
to git wan his wot wud i du
i thank we ner bout dt

o Bets i axed u te luv me
but u told me u huddent
ide luv you like bark dus a tre
but then u sed i shuddent

I lase my hand rite on my hart
an sez bets i luvs u
and til yu takes a worser part
to u i will prov tru

o wuns i luvd a nother girl
bur name it was murrier
but betsey deer my luv for u
is 15 times more hire

EXPIATION.
A TALE.

BY THE EDITOR OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

MARGARET BURNSIDE was an orphan.—Her parents, who had been the poorest people in the parish, had died when she was a mere child; and they had left no near relatives, there were few or none to care much about the desolate creature, who might be well said to have been left friendless in the world. True, the feeling of charity is seldom wholly wanting in any heart, but it is generally but a cold feeling among hard, working folks, toward objects out of the narrow circle of their own family affections, and selfishness has a ready and strong excuse in necessity. There seems, indeed, to be a sort of chance in the lot of the orphan offspring of paupers. On some the eye of Christian benevolence falls at the very first moment of their uttermost destitution—and their worst sorrows, instead of beginning, terminate with the tears shed over their parents' graves. They are taken by the hands as soon as their hands have been stretched out for protection, and admitted as inmates into households, whose doors, had their fathers and mothers been alive, they would never have darkened. The light of comfort falls upon them during the gloom of grief, and attends them all their days. Others, again, are overlooked at the first fall of affliction, as if by some unaccountable fatality; the wretchedness with which all have become familiar, no one ever tenderly pities; and thus the orphan, reconciling herself to the extreme hardships of her condition, lives on uncheered by the sympathies out of which grow both happiness and virtue, and yielding by degrees to the constant pressure of her lot, becomes poor in spirit as in estate, and either vegetates like an almost worthless weed that is carelessly trodden on by every foot, or if by nature born a flower, in time loses her lustre, and all her days leads the life not so much of a servant as a slave.

Such, till she was twelve years old, had been the fate of Margaret Burnside. Of a slender form and weak constitution, she had never been able for much work; and thus from one discontented and harsh master and mistress to another, she had been transferred from house to house—always the poorest—till she came to be looked on as encumbrance rather than a help in any family, and thought hardly worth her bread. Sad and sickly she sat on the braes herding the kine. It was supposed that she was in a consumption—and as the shadow of death seemed to be on the neglected creature's face, a feeling something like love was awakened toward her in the heart of pity, for which she showed her gratitude by still attending to all household tasks with an alacrity beyond her strength. Few doubted that she was dying—and it was plain that she thought so herself; for the Bible, which, in her friendlessness, she had always read more than other children, who were too happy to reflect often on the Word of the Being from whom their happiness flowed, was now, when leisure permitted, seldom or never out of her hands, and in lonely places, where there was no human ear to hearken, did the dying girl often support her heart, when quaking in natural fears of the grave, singing to herself hymns and psalms. But her hour was not yet come—though by the decrees of Providence doomed to be hideous with almost inexpiable guilt. As for herself—she was innocent as the linnet that sang beside her in the broom, and innocent was she to be up to the last throbbings of her religious heart.—When the sunshine fell upon the leaves of her Bible, the orphan seemed to see in the holy words, brightening through the radiance assurances of forgiveness for all her sins—small sins indeed—yet to her humble and contrite heart exceeding great—and to be pardoned only by the intercession of Him who died for us on the tree. Often, when clouds were in the sky and blackness covered the Book, hope died away from the discolored page—and the lonely creature wept and sobbed over the doom denounced on all who sin, and repent not—whether in deed or in thought. And thus religion became within her an awful thing, till, in her resignation, she feared to die. But look on that flower by the hill side path, withered, as it seems, beyond the power of sun and air, and dew, and rain to restore it to life. Next day, you happen to return to the place, its leaves are of a dazzling green, its blossoms of a dazzling crimson. So was it with this orphan. Nature, as if kindling toward her in sudden love, not only restored her in a few weeks to life—but to perfect health; and ere long she, whom few had looked at and for whom still fewer cared, was acknowledged to be the fairest girl in all the parish—while she continued to sit, as she had always done from very childhood, on the *poor's form* in the lobby of the kirk. Such a face, such a manner, in one so poorly attired and so meanly placed, attracted the eyes of the young Ladies in the Patron's Gallery. Margaret Burnside was taken under their especial protection—sent for two years to a superior school, where she was taught all things useful for persons in humble life—and while scarce yet fifteen, returning to her native parish, was appointed teacher of a small school of her own, to which were sent all the girls that could be spared from home, those of parents poor as her own had been, up to those of the farmers and small proprietors, who know the blessings of a good education—and that without it, the minister may preach in vain. And thus Margaret Burnside grew and blossomed like the lily of the field—and every eye blessed her, and she drew forth her breath in gratitude, piety and peace.

Thus a few happy and useful years passed by—and it was forgotten by all—but herself—that Margaret Burnside was an orphan. But to be without one near and dear blood relative in all the world, must often, even to the happy heart of youthful innocence, be more than a pensive—a painful thought; and therefore, though Margaret Burnside was always cheerful among her little scholars, yet in the retirement of her own room, (a pretty parlor, with a window looking into a flower-garden,) and on her walks among the braes, her mind was somewhat melancholy, and her eyes wore that touching expression, which seems doubtfully to denote—neither joy nor sadness—but a habit of soul which, in its tranquillity, still partakes of the mournful, as if memory dwelt often on past sorrows, and hope scarcely ventured to indulge in dreams of future repose. That profound orphan feeling endued her whole character; and sometimes when the young ladies from the castle smiled praises upon her, she retired in gratitude to her chamber—and wept.

Among the friends at whose houses she visited were the family of Moorside, the highest hill-farm in the parish, and on which her father had been a hind. It consisted of the master, a man whose head was grey, his son and daughter, and a grandchild, her scholar, whose parents were dead. Gilbert Adamson had long been a widower—indeed his wife had never been in the parish, but had died abroad. He had been a soldier in his youth and prime of manhood; and when he came to settle at Moorside, he had been looked at with no very friendly eyes, for evil rumors of his character had preceded his arrival there—and in that peaceful pastoral parish, far removed from the world's strife, suspicions, without any good reason perhaps had attached themselves to the morality and religion of a man, who had seen much foreign service, and had passed the best years of his life in the wars. It was long before these suspicions faded away, and with some they still existed in an invincible feeling of dislike, or even aversion. But the natural fierceness and ferocity which, as these peaceful dwellers among the hills imagined, had at first, in spite of his efforts to control them often dangerously exhibited themselves in fiery outbreaks, advancing age had gradually subdued; Gilbert Adamson had grown a hard-working and industrious man; affected, if he followed it not in sincerity, even an austerely religious life; and as he possessed more than common sagacity and intelligence he had acquired at last, if not won, a certain ascendancy in the parish, even over many whose hearts never opened nor warmed toward him—so that he was now an elder of the kirk—and, as the most unwilling were obliged to acknowledge, a just steward to the poor. His grey hairs were not honored, but it would not be too much to say that they were respected. Many who had doubted him before came to think they had done him injustice, and sought to wipe away their fault by regarding him with esteem and showing themselves willing to interchange all neighborly kindnesses and services with all the family at Moorside. His son, tho' somewhat wild and unsteady, and too much addicted to the fascinating pastimes of flood and field, often so ruinous to the sons of labor, and rarely long pursued against the law without vitiating the whole character, was a favorite with all the parish. Singularly handsome, and with manners above his birth, Ludovic was welcome wherever he went, both with young and old. No merry-making could deserve the name without him; and at all meetings for the display of feats of strength and agility, far and wide through more counties than one he was the champion. Nor had he received a mean education. All that the parish schoolmaster could teach he knew; and having been the darling companion of all the gentlemen's sons in the Manse, the faculties of his mind had kept pace with theirs, and from them he caught unconsciously that demeanor so far superior to what could have been expected from one in his humble condition, but which, at the same time, seemed so congenial with his happy nature as to be readily acknowledged to be one of its original gifts. Of his sister Alice, it is sufficient to say, that she was the bosom friend of Margaret Burnside, and that all who saw their friendship felt that it was just. The small parentless grand daughter was also dear to Margaret—more perhaps than her heart knew, because that, like herself, she was an orphan. But the creature was also a merry and a madcap child, and her freakish pranks, and playful perverseness, as she tossed her head untameable glee, and when dancing and singing, like a bird on the boughs of a tree, all day long, by some strange sympathies entirely won the heart of her who, throughout all her childhood, had been familiar with grief, and a lonely shedder of tears. And thus did Margaret love her, it might be said, even with a very mother's love. She generally passed her free Saturday afternoons at Moorside, and often slept there all night with little Ann in her bosom. At such times Ludovic was never from home and many a Sabbath he walked with her to the kirk—all the family together—and once by themselves along the moor—a forenoon of perfect sunshine, which returned upon him in his agony in his dying day.

No one said, no one thought; that Ludovic and Margaret were lovers—nor were they thought well worthy indeed, of each other's love; for the orphan's whole heart was filled and satisfied with a sense of duty, and all its affections were centered in her school where all ever blessed her and whence she had been placed for the good of all those gladsome creatures, by them who had rescued her from the penury that kills the soul, and whose gracious bounty she remembered even in her sleep. In her prayers she beseeched God to bless them rather than the wretch on her knees—their images, their names, were ever before her eyes and on her ear; and next to that peace of mind which passeth all understanding, and comes from the footstool of God into the humble lowly, and contrite heart, was to that orphan day and night, waking or sleeping, the bliss of her gratitude. And thus Ludovic to her was a brother, and more; a name sacred as that of sister, by which she always called her Alice, and was so called in return. But to Ludovic, who had a soul of fire, Margaret was dearer far than ever sister was to the brother whom, at the sacrifice of her own life, she might have rescued from death.—Go where he might, a phantom was at his side—a pale fair face for ever fixed its melancholy eyes on his, as if foreboding something dismal, even when they faintly smiled, and once he awoke at midnight, when all the house were asleep, crying, with shrieks, 'O God of mercy! Margaret is murdered!' Mysterious passion of love, that darkens its own dreams of delight with unimaginable horrors! Shall we call such dire bewilderment the superstition of troubled fantasy or the impression of the prophetic soul!

From what seemingly insignificant sources—and by means of what humble instruments—may this life's best happiness be diffused over the households of industrious men!—Here was the orphan daughter of forgotten paupers, both dead ere she could speak; herself, during all her melancholy childhood a pauper even more enslaved than ever they had been; one of the most neglected and undervalued of all God's creatures—who, had she then died, would have been buried in some nettled nook of the kirkyard, nor her grave been watered almost by one single tear—suddenly brought out from the cold and cruel shade in which she had been withering away, by the interposition of human but angelic hands, into the heaven's most gracious sunshine, where all at once her beauty blossomed like the rose. She, who for so many years had been even begrudgingly fed on the poorest and scantiest fare by penury, ungrateful for all her weak but zealous efforts to please by doing her best, in sickness and sorrow, at all her tasks, in or out of doors, and in all weathers however rough and severe—was now raised to the rank of a moral, intellectual, and religious being, and presided over, tended, and instructed many little ones, far happier in their childhood than it had been her lot to be, and all growing up beneath her now untroubled eyes, in innocence, love, and joy inspired into their hearts by their young and happy benefactress.

Not a human dwelling in all the parish that had not reason to be thankful to Margaret Burnside. She taught them to be pleasant in their manners, neat in their persons, rational in their minds, pure in their hearts, and industrious in all their habits. Rudeness, sullenness, all angry fits, and all idle dispositions—the besetting vices and sins of the children of the poor, whose home education is often so miserable, and almost necessarily neglected—did this sweet Teacher by the divine influence of meekness never ruffled, and tenderness never troubled, in a few months subdue and overcome—till her school room, every day in the week, was, in its cheerfulness sacred as a Sabbath, and murmured from morn till eve with the hum of perpetual happiness. The effects were soon felt in every house. All floors were tidier, and order and regularity enlivened every hearth. It was the pride of her scholars to get their own little gardens behind their parents' huts to bloom like that of the Brae—and, in imitation of that flowery porch to train up the pretty creepers on the wall. In the kirkyard, a smiling group every Sabbath forenoon waited for her at the gate—and walked, with her at their head, into the House of God—a beautiful procession to all parents' eyes—one by one dropping away in to their own seats, as the band moved along the little lobby, and the minister sitting in the pulpit all the while, looked solemnly down upon the fair flock—the shepherd of their souls!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COL. JOHNSON.—The anniversary of the battle of Thames was celebrated at Danville Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the fifth inst. Col. Richard M. Johnson, Gov. Porter, and other distinguished citizens were present. The concourse of people was immense.

Col. Johnson arrived in Philadelphia on Monday last by the train of cars from Reading. He was received at the railroad depot by a number of his friends, and escorted to his lodgings.

The North American says that on alighting from the car, the Colonel 'was surrounded by so many zealous friends that he was unable to move, and one kinder than all lightened the Col's pocket of one hundred and fifty dollars of superfluous cash, which this considerate person no doubt conceived could be of no manner of use to an old soldier in this wicked city but would rather lead him into temptation."—*Nat. Int.*

AN OLD TIMES' SPECULATOR.—The debts due by the estate of John Nicholson, once the partner of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory are said to amount to 12 millions of dollars!

He was Comptroller General of the State of Pennsylvania, from 1782 to 1795, and in some way used the public funds to carry on his speculations. Of the extent of his landed possessions, some conception may be formed from the fact, that his brother, Samuel Nicholson, after a very laborious investigation, reported to the government, in 1806 that the lands to which he had indisputable title, covered one seventh of the surface of the State. In a letter to an intimate friend, he mentioned a transfer in a single operation of between one and two millions acres in Georgia.

About the year 1798, he became seriously embarrassed, and died in the year 1800.—As he was a debtor to the Commonwealth, the State had a lien on all his lands. Many of these have been cleared of all incumbrances by compromise, but the lien still remains on more than a million of acres, rendering, as a committee of the legislature says, 'titles doubtful and uncertain, retarding the improvement of the Commonwealth, and keeping all concerned in endless suspense.'

To adjust the conflicting claim of landholders, heirs, creditors, and the commonwealth, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a few years since, instituted a special court, called the Nicholson Court, with plenary powers in the premises. And, the people of Erie county in that State, have been not a little astounded by an order from that Court, which if carried into effect, will cause nearly the whole county to pass under the auctioneer's hammer in about five weeks time! It appears to have been the first intimation they had, that their lands were embraced in the claim.

Great also was the surprise and alarm in the county of Beaver, when a handbill was received from Pittsburgh, containing lists of land to be sold at Pittsburgh on the 24th of October, by order of the Nicholson Court. On examining it, there were found embraced in it, two or three hundred tracts, of four hundred acres each, altogether exceeding one hundred thousand acres, of the best land in the country, and embracing nearly a forth part of its territorial limits. This advertisement to sell is, it is alleged, the first intimation that John Nicholson ever had a claim to a single tract of land in the county; tho many hundreds, nay, almost thousands of persons now in possession, not dreaming of insecurity from that or any other quarter.

Such are the effects of speculation. Tho' John Nicholson's all-grasping cupidity, the peace of whole counties is disturbed, forty years after his death.—*N. Y. Morning Post*

From the Covington People's Friend.

MR. CLAY AT MADISON.

MADISON, Oct. 6, 1842.

According to promise, I sit down to report the arrival of Orator Clay, and the impression his speech produced on my mind. He did not arrive yesterday as was expected, being detained a day at Columbus. To day at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Whigs escorted him into town, and about an hour afterwards he was on the stand erected for him in the front yard of Gen. Milton Stapp's premises. Judge Eggleston first addressed Mr. Clay in a tone altogether inaudible ten feet from the stand. The subject of his address, I afterwards learned, was a brief review of Mr. Clay's life, an eulogy and a welcome.—It was not very brief to the audience, who not being able to hear a word of it, were impatient to hear "the Orator." At length he began;—and from the noise and pomp which preceded and attended his arrival, I was prepared to expect an uncommon performance. It proved, however, to be but a very common affair. The exordium was a mixture of apology and boasting. He was nearly prostrate with fatigue—he said he had been greeted with such crowds of people since his arrival in Indiana, that if they were placed in a line, holding each other's hands, they would form an unbroken line from Ashland to Indianapolis, and back again to Ashland, *via* Madison—his physical powers prostrate—intellectual views scattered—and, in fact, continued he, there is no theme upon which I can speak, of public affairs, concerning which my sentiments have not been repeatedly made known in the councils of the nation and elsewhere. He finished his exordium with protestations of gratitude, for the marked attentions of the people, in a style peculiar to himself and all orators who are seeking public favor—and then began his theme—and oh! my friend—what utter poverty of soul did I then and there behold! I listened in vain to hear the strains of inspired patriotic eloquence pour from the lips of "Kentucky's most eloquent son." Not a patriotic sentence did he utter during the hour which he spake! His entire theme, from beginning to end, was *property interests—money interests—finance—trade—fortune making!*—as if this Republic the birth place of human liberty, had become a *mere* stock-jobber's office, and the people mere money-changers! I assure you, it was a speech, which none but the capitalists, the banker, and the speculator, could listen to with any degree of delight,—and which could excite only the deepest sorrow and honest indignation of every patriotic lover of his country and of his race. To behold a man aspiring with the least prospect of success, to that most exalted station on earth, the Executive of a free government—in which Human Rights are to be guarded and protected from the encroachments of their natural enemy *Avarice*; I say to behold in this 'enlightened age,' a man seeking the suffrages of Americans for such an exalted honor and trust appealing to the lowest passions of the human heart, by attempting to stimulate the *sordid love of gain*, was evidently calculated to excite the commisseration of all men of sense. Yet such a man is Henry Clay, and such are the means by which he is seeking to elevate himself! The first proposition he advanced in his speech, and which involved *all* that he said, was, that "It is an indisputable fact, that the present is a time of great financial distress." This distress he attributed entirely to the opposition of the democrats to the Whig measures of a national Bank, a *Protective* Tariff, and distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States. These measures, he said form the Whig policy. The democratic policy, he said *was nothing at all*; the democrats, he averred, proposed nothing that he could learn, except it was "hard money and Sub-Treasury!" He condemned the Veto power, *in toto*; and abused President Tyler outrageously; made him out to be "Eve in the Garden of Eden," and the democratic leaders "the serpent" which beguiled him to sin! He did not say plainly as some *honorables do*, that he wished Tyler was killed; but he did say, that if the young, the accomplished the beautiful Queen Victoria had exercised but half the tyranny over her subjects as John Tyler has with his Vetoes exercised over freemen, her head would have been chopped off long ago; leaving the inference plainly and broadly to be drawn that he thought John Tyler deserved to be killed; and, from the indignant rage which he exhibited towards Mr. Tyler, and the peculiar emphasis which he placed upon some of his words he conveyed the impression to my mind, that he was prepared to pronounce it a meritorious act in any one who would assassinate the President! Such is a brief sketch of a miserable speech of a miserable man in behalf of the most miserable of all miserable causes, viz: the elevation of money interests over human rights, by the total destruction of the American constitution; for be it remembered, that every one of the three measures which Mr. Clay advocated as Whig Policy, is decidedly unconstitutional!

Another important point which I must not omit to notice, is this, Mr. Clay, in his wrath against the Veto power, plainly asserted the doctrine that the will of the majority in Congress *ought in all cases* to be the law of the land! Thus making the duties of the President of the United States to be no more than a mere *clerk*, for the signing of bills! How complete and thorough must be the infatuation of that class of politicians who can openly and boldly proclaim such a sentiment as this! All the salutary and wise restraints which the Constitution imposes over hasty and impassioned legislation, are to be thrust aside, and that sacred instrument rendered utterly void and of no effect! This is the mad policy now openly avowed by the Whig party through their acknowledged leader and candidate for the Presidency!

A profitable experiment. Lady Adren complained of a toothache. All the remedies used on such occasions were applied, but still she found no relief. At length she decided on sending to Edinburgh, a distance of fifty miles from Clydesdale castle, for a dentist to extract the suffering tooth; and, when he arrived, she declared that her nerves were unequal to submitting to the operation, unless she saw it performed on some one else first.' The few friends admitted to the sanctuary of her boudoir looked aghast at this declaration, each expecting to be called on, but, after the silence of a few minutes, and no one offering, she told Lord Adren that he must have a tooth out, that she might judge from his manner of supporting the operation if she could go thro' it. He appeared amazingly disconcerted, but a few wry faces and expostulations having failed to mollify the lady, the obedient husband submitted, and a fine sound tooth was extracted from his jaw, after which she declared, 'that she had seen enough to convince her that she could not undergo a similar operation.'

Human depravity. A specimen of the depravity to which the indulgence of bad passions sometimes seduces poor, frail humanity, is exhibited in a case which has been occupying the Philadelphia Sessions for more than a week past and is still unconcluded. The accused parties, McEwen and Shee, are indicted for a conspiracy to obtain a divorce from Mrs. McEwen, a young and pretty looking woman, wife of McEwin, the accused; the evidence adduced shows man in a new and darker form than we are in the habit of seeing him arrayed. The parties have heretofore all moved in highly respectable society, and the accused husband was an open professor of religion. The testimony shows that the wife was seduced by the husband before matrimony; that after marriage he caused an abortion; then colleagued with an accomplice and at this accomplice's violation of his own wife's person, which was effected by force; and finally forged a petition for a divorce in his wife's name. If greater and more villainous depravity was ever exhibited in one is one we never heard of it. A great interest is manifested in the trial, as well from the extraordinary enormity of the doings of the defendants as from the able and distinguished counsel engaged in the trial. Dallas, Brown, Rawle, Brook, Hirst and others, are employed. [*N. Y. Sun.*

A slick trick.—A gentleman was robbed lately in Lexington, Ky., in a manner which does credit to the adroitness of the rogue. The robbery occurred in the Northern bank. The gentleman robbed was standing at the counter, conversing with one of the clerks, with his bank book, from the end of which a check for near two hundred dollars was seen protruded, in his hand. While thus conversing, a rogue seeing the check gently slipped it from the book unperceived by the owner, presented it at the counter, had it cashed, and left the bank without being detected. Shortly after the gentleman to whom the check belonged missed it, and requested the teller to stop its payment, his astonishment may be conjectured when told it had already been paid. No clue was furnished to the detection of the adroit scoundrel.—Even the sufferer must say of this fellow as the yeoman said to Charles Fox, "I admire your talents, but, confound your principles!"

Charcoal for hogs. Young farmers should not forget to let their fatting hogs have a little charcoal. This is supposed to correct the acids of the stomach; at any rate it is agreeable to them and will contribute to make them thrive.

Corn gathered at this time may be cut short with an axe, hogs will eat cob and corn too for a short time, and as it forms a variety there may be no loss in feeding for a week in this way. The sweet or boiling corn is best for this purpose.

[Mass. Ploughman.

Speedy cure for a foundered horse.—I send you the following prescription, which you may give a place in your useful paper, if you think it will be any advantage to planters and travellers.

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon, put far back on his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful and not let him drink too much. Then anoint round the edges of his hoofs, with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The fleams arrest it from the blood; the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirits arrest it from the limbs.

I once rode a horse 99 miles in two days, returning him at night on the second; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered, if I had not told him, and his founder was of the deepest kind.

Transplanting.—The fall is decidedly the best season for transplanting all kinds of hardy trees, though this is contrary to the general opinion throughout the country. Many say they have never succeeded so well as in the spring. The reason is that their fall planting has not been performed in due season. If trees are carefully planted and secured from being blown about by the wind, any time in the latter half of the month of October, or the first week in November, they will gain nearly a year's growth over those planted the following spring. Besides the spring is always a busy season with the farmer, and the planting of trees, shrubs, &c., if deferred till then, is frequently forgotten entirely.

Persons who intend planting orchards or making improvements around their dwellings by planting ornamental forest trees, shrubs, &c., should avail themselves of the very earliest period of the present month suitable for doing so. It is also the only proper time for transporting trees, &c. to the interior of the country. Trees can be carried safely by canal to the most distant west, if shipped early; in spring it is quite impracticable, as vegetation is invariably too far advanced before canal navigation commence.

Many persons possessing a heavy clay soil, have become quite discouraged from their trees dying year after year; several have told me that it is no use for them to plant more, as they will not live. The difficulty is, they have taken no more care in planting than is requisite in the finest sandy loam.

In still adhesive soils, the subsoil should be dug out at least one foot deeper and two feet further in circumference than the roots of the tree require, and good friable surface soil filled in; and the surface should be kept as well hoed as a flower border, during the first year at least after planting. Let those who have a heavy clay soil, pursue this practice and they will be successful.

New Genesee Farmer.

REPUDIATION IN MARYLAND.—We learn with extreme pleasure, that Maryland has loudly condemned the vile doctrines of the repudiators. The Baltimore American states that repudiation has been defeated in every county where it avowed itself. In Washington county a repudiation ticket was started, independent of both parties. It received in the districts not a single vote; in one district two of the candidates on it received each one vote, and the other two, none. Throughout the county the highest among the repudiating candidates obtained one hundred and twenty three votes; the lowest received fifty-five votes.

It is comfortable in these times of political recrimination and interest, to know of one State that is determined to preserve her honor inviolate.

Happiness of Pigs.—The following is the conclusion of the learned and philosophical report on Swine, by William Lincoln, at the agricultural Fairfield at Albany, a short time since.

"Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparagingly about living like a pig. To live like a pig is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted, by the order of nature, that a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next best blessing of humanity, the disposition to grow fat. How easily he goes through the world! He has no fancy stocks to buy—no bank notes to pay—no indignation meetings to attend—no log cabin assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, or to have his estate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all the troubles that disturb the busy world, he is unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was waked in the earliest light of the morning, by being told day was breaking, 'well said he, as he turned again to his repose, 'let day break he owes me nothing.'

When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to the conclusion that if a man will not be a man he had better be a pig."

Importance of a vote.—We commend the following to our democratic readers. It shows the great importance of a single vote. The election of Senators in our county last year, furnished an instance of the necessity of every democrat doing his duty, as the federal majority in the Senate was retained by a majority of one in this county.

"Joseph Snelling, of Pelham, a minister of the gospel in Hancock's day, and who is now in his old age an industrious and worthy farmer, stated that previous to his entering the ministry, he voted for John Hancock as Governor of Massachusetts, but after his entering he ceased to have any thing to do with political affairs, as it was then considered by the people to be incompatible with the duties of a learned divine for him to meddle with politics, as it would tend to suggest prejudice in the minds of the laity. He adhered to these then prevailing sentiments for a long time after he left the ministry to pursue agricultural pursuits, until a few hours previous to the election of Marcus Morton, when he resolved that he would give him his vote, (the first vote he had given since he voted for Hancock,) he did so and Morton was elected by one majority."—*Lowell Advertiser.*

The treaty with the Wyandotts has received the sanction of the Chiefs. The whole tribe will leave Ohio in 1843.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 18. FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29. 1842. WHOLE NUMBER, 398.

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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THE MUSE.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

The smoke rolled in columns, which the flames sought in vain,
For it swept o'er the skies like the dark clouds of rain,
When the brave forest chief seized his bow and his steed;
Sure the might of his arm there was none to exceed.

And fast they rode on, a dark resolute throng,
While cheering their way with both war cry and song;
Now they falter, they turn, and far speed away,
As the chiefs launch their darts, with true aim at their prey.

And the sun he went down, 'neath the mountains afar,
And the twilight had waned, nor the ray of a star
Lit the verge of the chasm, a wild fearful abyss,
As they plunged with a bound o'er the dark precipice.

OREGON, Aug. 15, 1842.

TO BETSEY S———

a luvly girl I Dus luv yu
Wy carnt you luv pore i
to git won kis wot wud i do
i think ide ner bout it

u Bets i axed u to luv me
but u told me u kuddent
ide luv you like bark dus a tre
but then u sed i shuddent

I lase my hand rite on my hart
an sez bets i luvs u
and til yu takes a worser part
to u i will prov tru

o wuns i luvd a nuther girl
bur name it was murtier
but betsey deer my luv for u
is 15 times more hire

EXPIATION.

A TALE.

BY THE EDITOR OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

MARGARET BURNSIDE was an orphan.—Her parents, who had been the poorest people in the parish, had died when she was a mere child; and they had left no near relatives, there were few or none to care much about the desolate creature, who might be well said to have been left friendless in the world. True, the feeling of charity is seldom wholly wanting in any heart, but it is generally but a cold feeling among hard-working folks, toward objects out of the narrow circle of their own family affections, and selfishness has a ready and strong excuse in necessity. There seems, indeed, to be a sort of chance in the lot of the orphan offspring of paupers. On some the eye of Christian benevolence falls at the very first moment of their uttermost destitution—and their worst sorrows, instead of beginning, terminate with the tears shed over their parents' graves. They are taken by the hands as soon as their hands have been stretched out for protection, and admitted as inmates into households, whose doors, had their fathers and mothers been alive, they would never have darkened. The light of comfort falls upon them during the gloom of grief, and attends them all their days. Others, again, are overlooked at the first fall of affliction, as if by some unaccountable fatality; the wretchedness with which all have become familiar, no one ever tenderly pities; and thus the orphan, reconciling herself to the extreme hardships of her condition, lives on uncheered by the sympathies out of which grow both happiness and virtue, and yielding by degrees to the constant pressure of her lot, becomes poor in spirit as in estate, and either vegetates like an almost worthless weed that is carelessly trodden on by every foot, or if by nature born a flower, in time loses her lustre, and all her days leads the life not so much of a servant as a slave.

Such, till she was twelve years old, had been the fate of Margaret Burnside. Of a slender form and weak constitution, she had never been able for much work; and thus from one discontented and harsh master and mistress to another, she had been transferred from house to house—always the poorest—till she came to be looked on as encumbrance rather than a help in any family, and thought hardly worth her bread. Sad and sickly she sat on the braes herding the kine. It was supposed that she was in a consumption—and as the shadow of death seemed to lie on the neglected creature's face, a feeling something like love was awakened toward her in the heart of pity, for which she showed her gratitude by still attending to all household tasks with an alacrity beyond her strength. Few doubted that she was dying—and it was plain that she thought so herself; for the Bible, which, in her friendlessness, she had always read more than other children, who were too happy to reflect often on the Word of the Being from whom their happiness flowed, was now, when leisure permitted, seldom or never out of her hands, and in lonely places, where there was no human ear to hearken, did the dying girl often support her heart, when quaking in natural fears of the grave, singing to herself hymns and psalms. But her hour was not yet come—though by the decrees of Providence doomed to be hideous with almost inexpiable guilt. As for herself—she was innocent as the linnet that sang beside her in the broom, and innocent was she to be up to the last throbbings of her religious heart.—When the sunshine fell upon the leaves of her Bible, the orphan seemed to see in the holy words, brightening through the radiance assurances of forgiveness for all her sins—small sins indeed—yet to her humble and contrite heart exceeding great—and to be pardoned only by the intercession of Him who died for us on the tree. Often, when clouds were in the sky and blackness covered the Book, hope died away from the discolored page—and the lonely creature wept and sobbed over the doom denounced on all who sin, and repent not—whether in deed or in thought. And thus religion became within her an awful thing, till, in her resignation, she feared to die. But look on that flower by the hill side path, withered, as it seems, beyond the power of sun and air, and dew, and rain to restore it to life. Next day, you happen to return to the place, its leaves are of a dazzling green, its blossoms of a dazzling crimson. So was it with this orphan. Nature, as if kindling toward her in sudden love, not only restored her in a few weeks to life—but to perfect health; and ere long she, whom few had looked at and for whom still fewer cared, was acknowledged to be the fairest girl in all the parish—while she continued to sit, as she had always done from very childhood, on the *poor's form* in the lobby of the kirk. Such a face, such a manner, in one so poorly attired and so meanly placed, attracted the eyes of the young Ladies in the Patron's Gallery. Margaret Burnside was taken under their especial protection—sent for two years to a superior school, where she was taught all things useful for persons in humble life—and while scarce yet fifteen, returning to her native parish, was appointed teacher of a small school of her own, to which were sent all the girls that could be spared from home, those of parents poor as her own had been, up to those of the farmers and small proprietors, who knew the blessings of a good education—and that without it, the minister may preach in vain. And thus Margaret Burnside grew and blossomed like the lily of the field—and every eye blessed her, and she drew forth her breath in gratitude, piety and peace.

Thus a few happy and useful years passed by—and it was forgotten by all—but herself—that Margaret Burnside was an orphan. But to be without one near and dear blood relative in all the world, must often, even to the happy heart of youthful innocence, be more than a pensive—a painful thought; and therefore, though Margaret Burnside was always cheerful among her little scholars, yet in the retirement of her own room, (a pretty parlor, with a window looking into a flower-garden,) and on her walks among the braes, her mien was somewhat melancholy, and her eyes wore that touching expression, which seems doubtfully to denote—neither joy nor sadness—but a habit of soul which, in its tranquillity, still partakes of the mourn-ful, as if memory dwelt often on past sorrows, and hope scarcely ventured to indulge in dreams of future repose. That profound orphan feeling embued her whole character; and sometimes when the young ilades from the castle smiled praises upon her, she retired in gratitude to her chamber—and wept.

Among the friends at whose houses she visited were the family of Moorside, the highest hill-farm in the parish, and on which her father had been a hind. It consisted of the master, a man whose head was grey, his son and daughter, and a grandchild, her scholar, whose parents were dead. Gilbert Adamson had long been a widower—indeed his wife had never been in the parish, but had died abroad. He had been a soldier in his youth and prime of manhood; and when he came to settle at Moorside, he had been looked at with no very friendly eyes, for evil rumors of his character had preceded his arrival there—and in that peaceful pastoral parish, far removed from the world's strife, suspicions, without any good reason perhaps had attached themselves to the morality and religion of a man, who had seen much foreign service, and had passed the best years of his life in the wars. It was long before these suspicions faded away, and with some they still existed in an invincible feeling of dislike, or even aversion. But the natural fierceness and ferocity which, as these peaceful dwellers among the hills imagined, had at first, in spite of his efforts to control them often dangerously exhibited themselves in fiery outbreaks, advancing age had gradually subdued; Gilbert Adamson had grown a hard-working and industrious man; affected, if he followed it not in sincerity, even an austerely religious life; and as he possessed more than common sagacity and intelligence he had acquired at last, if not won, a certain ascendancy in the parish, even over many whose hearts never opened nor warmed toward him—so that he was now an elder of the kirk—and, as the most unwilling were obliged to acknowledge, a just steward to the poor. His grey hairs were not honored, but it would not be too much to say that they were respected. Many who had doubted him before came to think they had done him injustice, and sought to wipe away their fault by regarding him with esteem and showing themselves willing to interchange all neighborly kindnesses and services with all the family at Moorside. His son, tho' somewhat wild and unsteady, and too much addicted to the fascinating pastimes of flood and field, often so ruinous to the sons of labor, and rarely long pursued against the law without vitiating the whole character, was a favorite with all the parish. Singularly handsome, and with manners above his birth, Ludovic was welcome wherever he went, both with young and old. No merry making could deserve the name without him; and at all meetings for the display of feats of strength and agility, far and wide through more counties then one he was the champion. Nor had he received a mean education. All that the parish schoolmaster could teach he knew; and having been the darling companion of all the gentlemen's sons in the Manse, the faculties of his mind had kept pace with theirs, and from them he caught unconsciously that demeanor so far superior to what could have been expected from one in his humble condition, but which, at the same time, seemed so congenial with his happy nature as to be readily acknowledged to be one of its original gifts. Of his sister Alice, it is sufficient to say, that she was the bosom friend of Margaret Burnside, and that all who saw their friendship felt that it was just. The small parentless grand daughter was also dear to Margaret—more perhaps than her heart knew, because that, like herself, she was an orphan. But the creature was also a merry and a madcap child, and her freakish pranks, and playful perverseness, as she tossed her head in untameable glee, and when dancing and singing, like a bird on the boughs of a tree, all day long, by some strange sympathies entirely won the heart of her who, throughout all her childhood, had been familiar with grief, and a lonely shedder of tears. And thus did Margaret love her, it might be said, even with a very mother's love. She generally passed her free Saturday afternoons at Moorside, and often slept there all night with little Ann in her bosom. At such times Ludovic was never from home and many a Sabbath he walked with her to the kirk—all the family together—and once by themselves along the moor—a forenoon of perfect sunshine, which returned upon him in his agony in his dying day.

No one said, no one thought; that Ludovic and Margaret were lovers—nor were they thought well worthy indeed, of each other's love; for the orphan's whole heart was filled and satisfied with a sense of duty, and all its affections were centered in her school where all ever blessed her and whence she had been placed for the good of all those gladsome creatures, by them who had rescued her from the penury that kills the soul, and whose gracious bounty she remembered even in her sleep. In her prayers she beseeched God to bless them rather than the wretch on her knees—their images, their names, were ever before her eyes and on her ear; and next to that peace of mind which passeth all understanding, and comes from the footstool of God into the humble lowly, and contrite heart, was to that orphan day and night, waking or sleeping, the bliss of her gratitude. And thus Ludovic to her was a brother, and more; a name sacred as that of sister, by which she always called her Alice, and was so called in return. But to Ludovic, who had a soul of fire, Margaret was dearer far than ever sister was to the brother whom, at the sacrifice of her own life, she might have rescued from death.—Go where he might, a panthom was at his side—a pale fair face for ever fixed its melancholy eyes on his, as if foreboding something dismal, even when they faintly smiled, and once he awoke at midnight, when all the house were asleep, crying, with shrieks, 'O God of mercy! Margaret is murdered!' Mysterious passion of love, that darkens its own dreams of delight with unimaginable horrors! Shall we call such dire bewilderment the superstition of troubled fantasy or the impression of the prophetic soul!

From what seemingly insignificant sources—and by means of what humble instruments—may this life's best happiness be diffused over the households of industrious men!—Here was the orphan daughter of forgotten paupers, both dead ere she could speak; herself, during all her melancholy childhood a pauper even more enslaved than ever they had been; one of the most neglected and unvalued of all God's creatures—who, had she then died, would have been buried in some nettled nook of the kirkyard, nor her grave been watered almost by one single tear—suddenly brought out from the cold and cruel shade in which she had been withering away, by the interposition of human but angelic hands, into the heaven's most gracious sunshine, where all at once her beauty blossomed like the rose. She, who for so many years had been even begrudgingly fed on the poorest and scantiest fare by penury, ungrateful for all her weak but zealous efforts to please by doing her best, in sickness and sorrow, at all her tasks, in or out of doors, and in all weathers however rough and severe—was now raised to the rank of a moral, intellectual, and religious being, and presided over, tended, and instructed many little ones, far happier in their childhood than it had been her lot to be, and all growing up beneath her now untroubled eyes, in innocence, love, and joy inspired into their hearts by their young and happy benefactress.

Not a human dwelling in all the parish that had not reason to be thankful to Margaret Burnside. She taught them to be pleasant in their manners, neat in their persons, rational in their minds, pure in their hearts, and industrious in all their habits. Rudeness, sullenness, all angry fits, and all idle dispositions—the besetting vices and sins of the children of the poor, whose home education is often so miserable, and almost necessarily neglected—did this sweet Teacher by the divine influence of meekness never ruffled, and tenderness never troubled, in a few months subdue and overcome—till her school room, every day in the week, was, in its cheerfulness sacred as a Sabbath, and murmured from morn till eve with the hum of perpetual happiness. The effects were soon felt in every house. All floors were tidier, and order and regularity enlivened every hearth. It was the pride of her scholars to get their own little gardens behind their parents' huts to bloom like that of the Brae—and, in imitation of that flowery porch to train up the pretty creepers on the wall. In the kirkyard, a smiling group every Sabbath forenoon waited for her at the gate—and walked, with her at their head, into the House of God—a beautiful procession to all parents' eyes—one by one dropping away in to their own seats, as the band moved along the little lobby, and the minister sitting in the pulpit all the while, looked solemnly down upon the fair flock—the shepherd of their souls! [TO BE CONTINUED.]

COL. JOHNSON.—The anniversary of the battle of Thames was celebrated at Danville Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the fifth inst. Col. Richard M. Johnson, Gov. Porter, and other distinguished citizens were present. The concourse of people was immense.

Col. Johnson arrived in Philadelphia on Monday last by the train of cars from Reading. He was received at the railroad depot by a number of his friends, and escorted to his lodgings.

The North American says that on alighting from the car, the Colonel 'was surrounded by so many zealous friends that he was unable to move, and one kinder than all lightened the Col's pocket of one hundred and fifty dollars of superfluous cash, which this considerate person no doubt conceived could be of no manner of use to an old soldier in this wicked city but would rather lead him into temptation."—*Nat. Int.*

AN OLD TIMES' SPECULATOR.—The debts due by the estate of John Nicholson, once the partner of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory are said to amount to 12 millions of dollars!

He was Comptroller General of the State of Pennsylvania, from 1782 to 1795, and in some way used the public funds to carry on his speculations. Of the extent of his landed possessions, some conception may be formed from the fact, that his brother, Samuel Nicholson, after a very laborious investigation, reported to the government, in 1806 that the lands to which he had indisputable title, covered one seventh of the surface of the State. In a letter to an intimate friend, he mentioned a transfer in a single operation of between one and two millions acres, in Georgia.

About the year 1798, he became seriously embarrassed, and died in the year 1800.—As he was a debtor to the Commonwealth, the State had a lien on all his lands. Many of these have been cleared of all incumbrances by compromise, but the lien still remains on more than a million of acres, rendering, as a committee of the legislature says, 'titles doubtful and uncertain, retarding the improvement of the Commonwealth, and keeping all concerned in endless suspense.'

To adjust the conflicting claim of landholders, heirs, creditors, and the commonwealth, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a few years since, instituted a special court, called the Nicholson Court, with plenary powers in the premises. And, the people of Erie county in that State, have been not a little astounded by an order from that Court, which if carried into effect, will cause nearly the whole county to pass under the auctioneer's hammer in about five weeks time! It appears to have been the first intimation they had, that their lands were embraced in the claim.

Great also was the surprise and alarm in the county of Beaver, when a handbill was received from Pittsburgh, containing lists of land to be sold at Pittsburgh on the 24th of October, by order of the Nicholson Court. On examining it, there were found embraced in it, two or three hundred tracts, of four hundred acres each, altogether exceeding one hundred thousand acres, of the best land in the country, and embracing nearly a forth part of its territorial limits. This advertisement to sell is, it is alleged, the first intimation that John Nicholson ever had a claim to a single tract of land in the county; the many hundreds, nay, almost thousands of persons now in possession, not dreaming of insecurity from that or any other quarter.

Such are the effects of speculation. Thro' John Nicholson's all-grasping cupidity, the peace of whole counties is disturbed, forty years after his death.—*N. Y. Morning Post*

From the Covington People's Friend.

MR. CLAY AT MADISON.

MADISON, Oct. 8, 1842.

According to promise, I sit down to report the arrival of Orator Clay, and the impression his speech produced on my mind. He did not arrive yesterday as was expected, being detained a day at Columbus. To day at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Whigs escorted him into town, and about an hour afterwards he was on the stand erected for him in the front yard of Gen. Milton Stapp's premises. Judge Eggleston first addressed Mr. Clay in a tone altogether inaudible ten feet from the stand. The subject of his address, I afterwards learned, was a brief review of Mr. Clay's life, an eulogy and a welcome.—It was not very brief to the audience, who not being able to hear a word of it, were impatient to hear "the Orator." At length he began;—and from the noise and pomp which preceded and attended his arrival, I was prepared to expect an uncommon performance. It proved, however, to be but a very *common* affair. The exordium was a mixture of apology and boasting. He was nearly prostrate with fatigue—he said he had been greeted with such crowds of people since his arrival in Indiana, that if they were placed in a line, holding each other's hands, they would form an unbroken line from Ashland to Indianapolis, and back again to Ashland, *via* Madison—his physical powers prostrate—intellectual views scattered—and, in fact, continued he, there is no theme upon which I can speak, of public affairs, concerning which my sentiments have not been repeatedly made known in the councils of the nation and elsewhere. He finished his exordium with protestations of gratitude, for the marked attentions of the people, in a style peculiar to himself and all orators who are seeking public favor—and then began his theme—and oh! my friend—what utter poverty of soul did I then and there behold! I listened in vain to hear the strains of inspired patriotic eloquence pour from the lips of "Kentucky's most eloquent son." Not a patriotic sentence did he utter during the hour which he spake! His entire theme, from beginning to end, was *property interests—money interests—finance—trade—fortune making*!—as if this Republic the birth place of human liberty, had become a mere stock-jobber's office, and the people mere money-changers! I assure you, it was a speech, which none but the capitalists, the banker, and the speculator, could listen to with any degree of delight,—and which could excite only the deepest sorrow and honest indignation of every patriotic lover of his country and of his race. To behold a man aspiring with the least prospect of success, to that most exalted station on earth, the Executive of a free government—in which Human Rights are to be guarded and protected from the encroachments of their natural enemy *Aaarice*; I say to behold in this 'enlightened age,' a man seeking the suffrages of Americans for such an exalted honor and trust appealing to the lowest passions of the human heart, by attempting to stimulate the *sordid love of gain*, was evidently calculated to excite the commisseration of all men of sense. Yet such a man is Henry Clay, and such are the means by which he is seeking to elevate himself! The first proposition he advanced in his speech, and which involved *all* that he said, was, that "It is an indisputable fact, that the present is a time of great financial distress." This distress he attributed entirely to the opposition of the democrats to the Whig measures of a national Bank, a *Protective* Tariff, and distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States. These measures, he said form the Whig policy. The democratic policy, he said was *nothing at all*; the democrats, he averred, proposed nothing that he could learn, except it was "hard money and Sub-Treasury!" He condemned the Veto power, in toto; and abused President Tyler outrageously; made him out to be "Eve in the Garden of Eden," and the democratic leaders "the serpent" which beguiled him to sin! He did not say plainly as some *honorables* do, that he wished Tyler was killed; but he did say, that if the young, the accomplished the beautiful Queen Victoria had exercised but half the tyranny over her subjects as John Tyler has with his Vetoes exercised over freemen, her head would have been chopped off long ago; leaving the inference plainly and broadly to be drawn that he thought John Tyler deserved to be killed; and, from the indignant rage which he exhibited towards Mr. Tyler, and the peculiar emphasis which he placed upon some of his words he conveyed the impression to my mind, that he was prepared to pronounce it a meritorious act in any one who would assassinate the President! Such is a brief sketch of a miserable speech of a miserable man in behalf of the most miserable of all miserable causes, viz: the elevation of money interests over human rights, by the total destruction of the American constitution; for be it remembered, that every one of the three measures which Mr. Clay advocated as Whig Policy, is decidedly unconstitutional!

Another important point which I must not omit to notice, is this, Mr. Clay, in his wrath against the Veto power, plainly asserted the doctrine that the will of the majority in Congress *ought in all cases* to be the law of the land! Thus making the duties of the President of the United States to be no more than a mere *clerk*, for the signing of bills! How complete and thorough must be the infatuation of that class of politicians who can openly and boldly proclaim such a sentiment as this! All the salutary and wise restraints which the Constitution imposes over hasty and impassioned legislation, are to be thrust aside, and that sacred instrument rendered utterly void and of no effect! This is the mad policy now openly avowed by the Whig party through their acknowledged leader and candidate for the Presidency!

A profitable experiment. Lady Adren complained of a toothache. All the remedies used on such occasions were applied, but still she found no relief. At length she decided on sending to Edinburgh, a distance of fifty miles from Clydesdale castle, for a dentist to extract the suffering tooth; and, when he arrived, she declared that her nerves were unequal to submitting to the operation, unless she saw it performed on some one else first.' The few friends admitted to the sanctuary of her boudoir looked aghast at this declaration, each expecting to be called on, but, after the silence of a few minutes, and no one offering, she told Lord Adren that he must have a tooth out, that she might judge from his manner of supporting the operation if she could go thro' it. He appeared amazingly disconcerted, but a few wry faces and expostulations having failed to mollify the lady, the obedient husband submitted, and a fine sound tooth was extracted from his jaw, after which she declared, that she had seen enough to convince her that she could not undergo a similar operation.'

Human depravity. A specimen of the depravity to which the indulgence of bad passions sometimes seduces poor, frail humanity, is exhibited in a case which has been occupying the Philadelphia Sessions for more than a week past and is still unconcluded. The accused parties, McEwen and Shee, are indicted for a conspiracy to obtain a divorce from Mrs. McEwen, a young and pretty looking woman, wife of McEwin, the accused; the evidence adduced shows man in a new and darker form than we are in the habit of seeing him arrayed. The parties have heretofore all moved in highly respectable society, and the accused husband was an open professor of religion. The testimony shows that the wife was seduced by the husband before matrimony; that after marriage he caused an abortion; then colleagued with an accomplice and at this accomplice's violation of his own wife's person, which was effected by force; and finally forged a petition for a divorce in his wife's name. If greater and more villainous depravity was ever exhibited in one issue we never heard of it. A great interest is manifested in the trial, as well from the extraordinary enormity of the doings of the defendants as from the able and distinguished counsel engaged in the trial. Dallas, Brown, Rawle, Brook, Hirst and others, are employed. [*N. Y. Sun.*

A slick trick—A gentleman was robbed lately in Lexington, Ky., in a manner which does credit to the adroitness of the rogue. The robbery occurred in the Northern bank. The gentleman robbed was standing at the counter, conversing with one of the clerks, with his bank book, from the end of which a check for near two hundred dollars was seen protruded, in his hand. While thus conversing, a rogue seeing the check gently slipped it from the book unperceived by the owner, presented it at the counter, had it cashed, and left the bank without being detected. Shortly after the gentleman to whom the check belonged missed it, and requested the teller to stop its payment, his astonishment may be conjectured when told it had already been paid. No clue was furnished to the detection of the adroit scoundrel.—Even the sufferer must say of this fellow as the yeoman said to Charles Fox, "I admire your talents, but, confound your principles!"

Charcoal for hogs. Young farmers should not forget to let their fatting hogs have a little charcoal. This is supposed to correct the acids of the stomach; at any rate it is agreeable to them and will contribute to make them thrive.

Corn gathered at this time may be cut short with an axe, hogs will eat cob and corn too for a short time, and as it forms a variety there may be no loss in feeding for a week in this way. The sweet or boiling corn is best for this purpose.

[Mass. Ploughman.

Speedy cure for a foundered horse.—I send you the following prescription, which you may give a place in your useful paper, if you think it will be any advantage to planters and travellers.

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatnesss of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon, put far back on his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful and not let him drink too much. Then anoint round the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The fleams arrest it from the blood; the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirits arrest it from the limbs.

I once rode a horse 99 miles in two days, returning him at night on the second; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered, if I had not told him, and his founder was of the deepest kind.

Transplanting.—The fall is decidedly the best season for transplanting all kinds of hardy trees, though this is contrary to the general opinion throughout the country. Many say they have never succeeded so well as in the spring. The reason is that their fall planting has not been performed in due season. If trees are carefully planted and secured from being blown about by the wind, any time in the latter half of the month of October, or the first week in November, they will gain nearly a year's growth over those planted the following spring. Besides the spring is always a busy season with the farmer, and the planting of trees, shrubs, &c. if deferred till then, is frequently forgotten entirely.

Persons who intend planting orchards or making improvements around their dwellings by planting ornamental forest trees, shrubs, &c., should avail themselves of the very earliest period of the present month suitable for doing so. It is also the only proper time for transporting trees, &c. to the interior of the country. Trees can be carried safely by canal to the most distant west, if shipped early; in spring it is quite impracticable, as vegetation is invariably too far advanced before canal navigation commences.

Many persons possessing a heavy clay soil, have become quite discouraged from their trees dying year after year; several have told me that it is no use for them to plant more, as they will not live. The difficulty is, they have taken no more care in planting than is requisite in the finest sandy loam.

In stiff adhesive soils, the subsoil should be dug out at least one foot deeper and two feet further in circumference than the roots of the tree require, and good friable surface soil filled in; and the surface should be kept as well hoed as a flower border, during the first year at least after planting. Let those who have a heavy clay soil, pursue this practice and they will be successful.

New Genesee Farmer.

REPUDIATION IN MARYLAND.—We learn with extreme pleasure, that Maryland has loudly condemned the vile doctrines of the repudiators. The Baltimore American states that repudiation has been defeated in every county where it avowed itself. In Washington county a repudiation ticket was started, independent of both parties. It received in the districts not a single vote; in one district two of the candidates on it received each one vote, and the other two, none. Throughout the county the highest among the repudiating candidates obtained one hundred and twenty three votes; the lowest received fifty-five votes.

It is comfortable in these times of political recrimination and interest, to know of one State that is determined to preserve her honor inviolate.

Happiness of Pigs.—The following is the conclusion of the learned and philosophical report on Swine, by William Lincoln, at the agricultural Fair held at Albany, a short time since.

"Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparagingly about living like a pig. To live like a pig is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted, by the order of nature, that a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next best blessing of humanity, the disposition to grow fat. How easily he goes through the world! He has no fancy stocks to buy—no bank notes to pay—no indignation meetings to attend—no log cabin assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, or to have his estate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all the troubles that disturb the busy world, he is unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was waked in the earliest light of the morning, by being told day was breaking, 'well said he, as he turned again to his repose, 'let day break he owes me nothing.'

When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to the conclusion that if a man will not be a man he had better be a pig."

Importance of a vote.—We commend the following to our democratic readers. It shows the great importance of a single vote. The election of Senators in our county last year, furnished an instance of the necessity of every democrat doing his duty, as the federal majority in the Senate was retained by a majority of one in this county.

"Joseph Snelling, of Pelham, a minister of the gospel in Hancock's day, and who is now in his old age an industrious and worthy farmer, stated that previous to his entering the ministry, he voted for John Hancock as Governor of Massachusetts, but after his entering he ceased to have any thing to do with political affairs, as it was then considered by the people to be incompatible with the duties of a learned divine for him to meddle with politics, as it would tend to suggest prejudice in the minds of the laity. He adhered to these then prevailing sentiments for a long time after he left the ministry to pursue agricultural pursuits, until a few hours previous to the election of Marcus Morton, when he resolved that he would give him his vote, (the first vote he had given since he voted for Hancock,) he did so and Morton was elected by one majority."—*Lowell Advertiser.*

The treaty with the Wyandotts has received the sanction of the Chiefs. The whole tribe will leave Ohio in 1843.

WORKING OF THE NEW TARIFF.

We make the following extract from the money article of a late number of the New York Herald. These articles are justly celebrated, and acknowledged by all to give a better insight into commercial and monetary affairs than can be gleaned from any other source. Let the farmers read and learn the true operation of the Tariff on their products.

"The new tariff has now been in operation several weeks; and in that time, according to a table which we recently compiled and published, the prices of dutiable articles in Boston and New York have considerably advanced, as was to have been expected.—Considering the country (as it really is) agricultural in its interests, than are the articles which are to be taken in payment of the products of agriculture, and it was apparent, in that table the prices had improved; or by the operation of the law, farmers are to get less for their produce than before. But that law, enacted against the interests of a vast majority of the people, was procured by persuading the people that they were to get more for their produce than formerly. To test this operation we now compile a table of the actual prices of agricultural produce in three leading markets, for the first week in August, when it was supposed the tariff would not pass, and at a period three weeks subsequent to the operation of that tariff, as follows:

Prices of leading Agricultural Products, Aug. 10, and Sept. 24, 1842.

August 10.	Boston.	N. York.	N. Or's.
Flour, southern	6 25	6 00	4 75
do western	6 00	5 75	4 50
do via N. O.	5 75	5 75	
Wheat		1 17	
Oats, southern	28	29	30
Beef mess	9 25	9 00	9 00
do No. 1	7 00		5 00
Pork, clear	10 50	9 50	8 00
Lard	7	7	7
Rice	3 00	4 00	4 50
Wool, American	37	32	
Lead, pig	3 50	3 50	3 00
September 24.			
Flour, southern	4 87	4 50	3 75
do western	4 75	4 25	3 74
do via N. O.	4 78	4 20	
Wheat		98	50
Oats, southern	25	25	30
Beef, mess	8 75	8 00	8 50
do no. 1	6 75		5 00
Pork, clear	10 50	9 00	7 50
Lard	7	8	6
Rice	2 75	3 00	4 25
Wool, American	37	30	
Lead, pig	3 75	3 50	2 67

This gives an immense fall in every article, at all points. Consequently, it may be inferred that the decline has been brought about by some generally operating cause—not by local influences at certain points.—The article of flour has fallen twenty per cent. at all points, and other articles in the same proportion—and this precisely at that season of the year when, if ever, prices should rise, from the fact that it is then that the old crops are supposed to be nearly exhausted, and the new not made its appearance. At New Orleans, independently of cotton, there were last year received in value amounting to $21,316,045, of which the articles of flour, pork and lard, constituted $5,000,000. The same quantities of the same articles now would bring but 4,000,000. This fall, at this season, has not been brought about so much by the greatness of the immediate supply as by the prospect of a stoppage of all foreign vent. The operation, then, has been to put up imports, and put down exports.

SEIZURE OF CANNON FROM THE PATRIOTS.—Yesterday, Capt. Erastus Smith, Deputy United States Marshall for this district, seized three iron cannon and two carriages, which were in the possession of the Patriots, and were marked as follows,—one large gun, a 9 or 12 pounder, marked P-142 23; one small gun, a 4 pounder, marked 6 2 18; one gun supposed to be a double fortified 6 pounder, no marks discovered and was claimed by one of the party as a present sent him from the King of Denmark. They were found in an old building in Ohio City, buried some two feet under ground, and were put on board the Revenue Cutter, Capt. Knapp. The carriages were found in this city—were in good and complete order for service, were painted a lead color; one iron axeltree, the other wood. The wheels all have brass with rivets in each end of the felloes. One of the ammunition boxes was marked on the top with white paint No. 11 6 Pr. the other No. 68 6 Pr.—*Cleveland Herald.*

From the Red River (La) Whig of Sept. 24th.

TEXAS.—We learn from Mr. Lewis who has just returned from a visit to Texas that the government of that country is about effecting a treaty of peace with the whole number of Indian tribes who inhabit the frontiers, including the Comanche tribe which has always been so formidable and destructive to the citizens of the outer settlements. He says that a few days before he started, Capt. Duval, Col. Strond, and Mr. Williams Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, returned from their mission, having seen nearly all the chiefs of the different tribes, from whom they received promises to meet them in council on the 24th October, at the falls of the Brazos. The commissioners have great faith in their doing so.—If a treaty of peace be consummated the Government will establish three trading houses for them to trade at—one on the Trinity river, one on the Brazos, and another on the Colorado, below which points it will be stipulated that the Indians are not to come. He thinks that if the Government establishes this treaty with the Indians, it will be of infinite advantage to it; next, in fact, to the recognition of its independence by Mexico, as it will keep the Indians from commencing depredations, and elicit their friendly feelings; secure their neutrality, or lead them to lend their aid in case the Mexicans should try to invade Texas again, in helping to repel them.

He says that the cotton and corn crops in the eastern portion of the country have not been so good any year heretofore as they are this season, and that the health of the country has never been better than it is at present.

Next Senator from South Carolina.—The Hon George McDuffie is recommended by the Democratic party for the Senate in place of Mr. Preston, whose term expires on 4th March next. He will be elected, there being no opposition. There were about half a dozen Whigs in the last Legislature: in the next there will be none.—*Mudisonian.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)
FOR REPRESENTATIVE
ISAAC D. G. NELSON.

We are desired by Many Democrats of Allen County to announce ISAAC D. G. NELSON as a candidate for the Legislature.

We are requested to state that Dr. L. G. THOMPSON is a candidate for Representative of Allen county.

Dr. C. V. N. LENT, of Wabash co. is a Candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is well qualified for the situation, and as this part of the country has hitherto been neglected in the distribution of offices, we hope his claims will not be overlooked.

We learn by the Goshen Democrat, that E. M. Chamberlain, Esq. will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the *Goshen Democrat*, will be a candidate for the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Indiana Legislature.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus having resumed specie payments, its notes are now received at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.

ELECTIONS.

Great rally of Freemen at the Polls!

More Democratic Triumphs

OHIO.

That Dead Old Coon.

Owing to the failures of the mails, we have received but little additional news from Ohio this week. Shannon's majority will be between 2,500 and 4,000. Democratic Majority on Joint Ballot, 18 or 20. Glory enough for one day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Ball still in Motion.

The returns from the Keystone state are most cheering to the friends of good government.—The Democrats have swept the state, and reduced whiggery to a mere "corporal's guard." We have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, notwithstanding the state is so gerrymandered that the Whigs have heretofore always carried the Senate. The Senate this year will stand—

	Democrats	*Whigs*
Holding over	11	11
Elected	8	3
	19	14
Representatives elected	50	28

The Senate consists of 33 members, the House of 100.

In Philadelphia the Whig members were elected by a majority of 500; in 1840 the Whig majority was 2700!!

GEORGIA.

The Coon clean Skinned.

The Democrats have carried this state by a majority of five or six thousand.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whiggery dead, buried, & forgotten.

The Democrats have made a clean sweep.—Not a single Whig has been elected in this noble state.

NEW JERSEY.

One Crumb of Comfort left.

Here the Whigs claim a victory, though there is a majority of three or four thousand on the popular vote against them. The state is so gerrymandered, that in the face of this democratic majority, the Whigs have the control; their majority on joint ballot is 10; last year they had 11.

Trade on our Canal.—The boats on the Wabash and Erie Canal are doing a good business this fall. Every boat passing east is heavily laden with wheat, flour, and other products of our fertile state. At the time of writing this, three boats are laying at our docks loaded or loading with wheat. This, in our opinion, is one of the best signs of returning good times with which we have been greeted. The immense quantity of produce now exported from this region must help to bring money among us.

Three boats from the New York Canal are now running on the Wabash and Erie. They were towed across the lake by steamboats to Maumee or Toledo; thence came up the canal and river to the foot of Flatrock, and there were hauled over the bank into this division of the canal. The enterprise and perseverance of their owners we trust will meet with an ample recompense. If the great state of Ohio possessed a tithe of the energy of these individuals, we might long ere this have been in the enjoyment of an uninterrupted navigation to Lake Erie.—The necessity of reshipping at Flatrock is a serious inconvenience and heavy tax on the citizens of this state.

A lot of white walnut or butternut lumber was shipped from this place this week for Boston by Mr. Tinckham. It is sent on as an experiment, and if the quality and grain of the wood answer expectations, Mr. Tinckham has orders to an unlimited amount. As butternut is very abundant in this region, this trade may prove highly advantageous to the country. Such go-ahead citizens as our friend Tinckham are of incalculable benefit in developing the latent resources of the country. There are doubtless many elements of wealth lying dormant among us that will hereafter be turned to account.

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

The Ohio State Journal winds up a glowing account of the Whig gathering at Dayton with the following prophetic flourish:

'Let our friends in other states be prepared to hear the voice of an *earthquake*, when next the people of Ohio speak their opinions through the ballot boxes! Let the corrupt, the forsworn, perfidious, mocking image of Executive rule at Washington, and the vulturus who are dividing with him the spoils of their country's ruin, tremble when its thunders begin to break over the crests of the Alleganies! Their doom is fixed—a better day dawns upon the Republic; light from a new quarter, from the *free West*, is bursting athwart the political horizon, and millions of patriot hearts will soon be leaping at the glad tokens of the redemption which is at hand!'

Well, we heard the voice of the earthquake, when the people of Ohio spake their opinions through the ballot-boxes; and we presume the vultures and coons who are seeking to divide the spoils of their country's ruin did tremble when its thunders began to break over the crests of the Alleghanies. We unite with the State Journal in trusting that a better day is dawning upon the Republic. This new light from the new *free West* has set millions of patriot hearts leaping at the glad tokens of redemption.

FREEMEN, TO THE POLLS!!

Monday week, Nov. 7th the special election for Representative of Allen county will be held. We hope every citizen of the county—or at all events every democrat—will attend the polls.

We do not think democrats will be found as scarce as some Whig wiseacres in 1840 predicted. The office seeker who then talked of *catching a live Democrat and exhibiting him in a cage*, as a greater rarity than a white crow, will probably see that there is not much chance of embanking in that speculation at present.

LARD OIL.—We understand our enterprising fellow citizen F. Comparet Esq is making arrangements for commencing the manufacture of lard oil at his distillery in this city. Of the importance of this new branch of manufacture to the western country, we have already spoken. We wish Mr. C. every success in his attempt to "enlighten" his fellow citizens.

FORT WAYNE.

Notwithstanding the hardness of the times our city is rapidly improving, and bids fair to rival any other in the State ere long. There are now in course of erection five three story brick stores, and an extensive flouring mill. These buildings give employment to not less than 100 mechanics and laborers. There are also a great number of dwellings, many of them brick, now under way or lately completed. There have been more good permanent improvements made in our city the present year than in any previous one; nor are the prospects for the next year less flattering. Arrangements have already been made for the erection of two blocks of brick stores. Three of the stores erecting this season, belong to S. Hanna, and the other two to A. Hamilton. The latter have cut stone fronts, and when finished will not be surpassed in beauty and workmanship by any buildings in the State.

The flouring mill belongs to Hamilton and Williams. It will be three stories, and as no expense will be spared in its erection, and its machinery will all be of the best and most perfect description, we anticipate that it will be excelled by few if any in Indiana. It will be completed, and ready to commence operations early next spring. This mill being situated in the centre of the town will be a great convenience to our citizens, and must contribute largely to the growth and prosperity of the place.

The steady improvement of our town, during these trying times, is proof, if any were needed, of its superior advantages. Any person at all acquainted with the country will see by a single glance at a map, that the trade of a large portion of the richest country in the west must centre here. This country it is true, is yet new, but it is settling with unexampled rapidity, by a hardy, industrious and enterprising population, who will soon make the 'wilderness blossom as a rose.' One thing only is wanting to secure the trade of all the surrounding country at this point; that is, to make our roads passable. If our citizens would show a little energy and enterprise in this matter, the trade of the place would be vastly improved, and they would be ten fold rewarded for the outlay. Ten years from this time we confidently hope to see Fort Wayne the first city in Indiana, in wealth, trade and population.

THE MAILS.—We have received only about one third of our exchange papers this week. The Toledo mail only comes occasionally, as it suits the convenience of the contractor; and the last Piqua mail brought no eastern papers. If Mr. Wickliffe does not look into these matters, we must have Amos Kendall put in his place.

The Whigs have been industriously circulating a report that the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, had declared himself in favor of *Henry Clay*.

The Trenton Emporium contradicts the report, and publishes a letter from Mr. Dickerson himself, in which he declares that his confidence in and attachment to the democratic party remains unshaken.

MEXICO.—Almonte, one of Santa Anna's officers against the Texans, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States with plenary powers for the settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries.

MAIL CARRIERS.—The Post Master General has issued a regulation prohibiting any person under the age of 16 being employed as a mail carrier or clerk in any post office. The ages of the carriers or clerks will hereafter have to be inserted in the oaths taken by them previous to entering on their duties.

This regulation has been adopted in consequence of the discharge of a mail boy who had robbed the mail, in consequence of his tender years, and want of sufficient knowledge of the difference between right and wrong.

CROTON WATER.

Great Celebration in New York.—The New Yorkers had a glorious celebration on the 14th inst. in commemoration of the introduction of the Croton water into the city. One of the largest and most imposing processions ever witnessed in the United States was formed and marched from the Battery, up Broadway, round Union Park, down the Bowery and East Broadway to the City Hall, where, after appropriate addresses, music, &c. the vast assemblage was dismissed. The mayor and common council and a number of invited guests afterwards partook of a cold collation, which they washed down with copious draughts of the pure Croton.

The procession was composed of city, state, and national officers, foreign ministers and consuls, military, firemen, literary and benevolent societies, temperance do. engineers and contractors on the water works, free masons, trades, professions, clergy, students, &c. &c.

The printers had a stage in the procession on on which was exhibited the identical press used by Benj. Franklin when a journeyman printer in London, and another press on which copies of an ode written for the occasion by Geo. Morris were printed and distributed among the spectators as the procession moved along. The butchers had a pen with sheep and cattle; and other trades exhibited various devices and emblems of their respective callings.

The various public fountains along the line of march commenced playing as the procession passed, and added much to the interest of the day's proceedings. Some of them are of the most splendid description, and are said to be superior to any other in the world.

Some idea of the immense numbers in this procession may be formed from the fact that it was two hours and ten minutes in passing. It is said to have been six or seven miles in length. The firemen alone numbered upwards of 4000; they were all in uniform, and with their engines and splendid banners added much to the spectacle.

We copy the following description of the Croton Aqueduct from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

The work was commenced in July, 1836, and the whole amount of expenditure since (Aug. 8) has been $7,606 84. Here are some of the principle items.

Aqueducts, reservoirs, bridges,	$6,370,487
Salaries of engineers, &c.	502,042
Law expenses,	16,133
Real estate purchased,	349,932

The whole line is divided into one hundred and one sections, generally half a mile long, and the first is the Croton dam, by which the Croton water is collected. This embankment is 250 long, 66 high and 55 wide at top, and is made of hydraulic stone masonry. The beautiful sheet of water thus formed has been named the Croton River Lake, to distinguish it from the artificial reservoirs; it covers four hundred acres of land, and will contain six hundred million of gallons. This will allow a discharge of thirty-five million of gallons every day, an ample supply for a long time to come.—Other dams can increase the quantity if it shall be ever needed.

In a distance of 35 miles through Westchester county are passed an arch bridge of 88 feet, 12 tunnels or excavations under ground for the aqueduct, the aggregate length of which is 4,466 feet; 32 ventilators and four waste weirs for the discharge of surplus water; and all are finished at an expense of about four millions of dollars. At section 86 the aqueduct crosses the Harlem river; here a bridge is now building for this purpose, which is indeed a Herculean task requiring more skill and watchfulness than any part of the whole line. It will consist of seven arches, over land, of 50 feet span, with eight arches over water, of 80 feet span and when finished will nearly equal in dimensions any bridge in the world. Its cost is estimated at one million of dollars, and its elevation is so great as not to impede the navigation of the stream; thus taking care of posterity and the wants of our metropolis when she shall have extended to the Harlem river. Some idea of this vast undertaking may be formed from the fact that the excavation for one pier has been carried 34 feet below the surface of the water, and then, a rock foundation not having been reached, 240 poles, from 30 to 40 feet long, were driven in for the purpose. Several piers have been already carried, by the aid of coffer dams, from four to fifteen feet above high water mark.

Nearer the city there are more than 1200 feet of tunnels cut through rock for two lines of iron pipes, 36 inches in diameter. Section 96 embraces the receiving reservoir at Yorkville—an immense structure covering a surface of 32 acres, resembling an inland lake, and containing 150 millions of gallons. The walls and embankments are of the most massive and durable construction and the whole is enclosed by a beautiful iron railing. The next two miles form the connecting link with the distributing reservoir on Murray's hill. This is a beautiful spot, and an admirable piece of workmanship, of solid granite, in form square, but much smaller than the other reservoir. Around its elevated summit 115 feet above mean tide and 31 above the surface, is a noble and broad walk, affording a most extensive view of the city, the Hudson and the surrounding country.

The work South of the distributing reservoir consists in laying pipes to supply the lower part of the city with the water. More than 100 miles, the distance from New York to Philadelphia, of those subterranean streams have been finished, and 30 more are yet to be added. Splendid public fountains will be built in our principal squares and public places, furnishing a supply of water to the poor and highly ornamental to the city. Those at Union Square and the Park are now in operation; the basin of the latter forms a circle of 100 feet in diameter, with a marble bank, and the jets rise to a height of 55 feet. The former has a basin 60 feet in diameter, and three feet deep, with various jets 60 feet high, the most imposing of which presents the form of a wheat sheaf, resembling one in the court of the Palais Royal at Paris. Both fountains are striking by beautiful, and few in the world are of equal dimensions.

The whole length of the aqueduct is 32 miles: its foundation is stone, and a bed of concrete made from broken granite and hydraulic stone; the sides are of hammered stone, and the floor an inverted arch of brick eight inches thick; the upper arch the same. On the 8th of June last the superintendants went through the aqueduct on foot, and the whole being found complete, on the 22d the water was admitted to the depth of 18 inches. "The Croton Maid," a small boat prepared for the purpose, and holding four persons, was then placed in the aqueduct, and navigated its entire length by some of the same party. This novel voyage was made sometimes at a depth of 75 feet below and then again 80 feet above the natural surface of the earth, at the rate of a mile in 40 minutes, the velocity of the current. When four feet deep this will probably reach two miles per hour.

On the 27th the water was admitted into the immense reservoir in the presence of a large assemblage, including the Mayor, Governor, military, firemen, &c. A salute of 38 guns was fired and the "Croton Maid," soon making her appearance was hailed with great enthusiasm, as the evidence that a navigable stream was now flowing into our city. The boat was then formally presented to the Fire department, and she now lies snugly moored in the distributing reservoir. To this basin the stream was admitted on the 4th day of July, amidst general and imposing demonstrations of public joy, the temperance societies taking a prominent part.

Since then the water has continued to flow about two feet deep through the aqueduct, delivering into the receiving reservoir twelve millions of imperial gallons per day, and, as yet, only five or six millions in the pipes; nor has any defect been found in any section of the work. The Harlem bridge is alone unfinished, and it will require a vigorous prosecution of that work to finish it in two and a half years. In the meantime the temporary pipes used there answer every purpose for the passage of the water. Over twelve millions of dollars is the estimated cost of the entire work when done. From ten to twelve dollars is the rate charged per annum to families for the use of the water; its own force carries the stream into the highest stories of the most elevated buildings. The names of Major Douglass and his successor John B. Jervis, Esq., the engineers, will be connected with the Croton aqueduct as long as it endures. We have heard of the "seven wonders of the world." This may justly be considered the eighth, and although last in time, it is among the foremost for its magnitude, expense and public utility.

BANKRUPTCY.—The sessions of the court in Bankruptcy will be the 3rd Monday in November, the 2d Monday in January, and the first Monday in March next.

H. BASSETT, *Clerk.*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Hartford Times in giving the results of 73 towns, 42 of which are democratic and 31 whig, says 'there are fewer changes than we have ever known—the democrats preserving their strength unbroken. Of the few changes that have been made we believe we have gained more than we have lost, although the whigs said we carried more towns last year than we ever could again.' Last year the whigs attributed their defeat to the bad weather. They have no such excuse now.

Let it be borne in mind that the democrats have carried Connecticut now by a hand some vote judging from the returns received although in 1840 the whigs carried it by a majority of 6,483, which is as large in proportion to population as a majority of 30,000 in Pennsylvania.

HENRY CLAY.—POLITICAL FAME:—How transitory its tenure, when not based upon principles that outlive party excitement.—There is a melancholy illustration of this truth, in the case of Henry Clay. A few days ago, his name was the theme of song and fulsome adoration. None so great as Henry Clay, then. But how changed his position since the late election in this state.

The same lips that a few days ago praised now heap curses upon his name—repudiate him as their leader and champion. Again he is in be thrust aside, like a worn-out garment, of which the owner is ashamed. An available is sought for, to supplant him.—Deserted by his faithless friends. Sunshine partizans, but enemies in the hour of adversity,—that vascillating, ambitious, yet grand intellect, will gnaw itself into a feverish petulancy till, like the ocean volcano that once illuminated the wide deep, it burns itself out and sink beneath the waves of the calm and the tempest, to be forgotten save as a monument of towering and disappointed ambition.

Full fraught is the history of the great orator, with admonitory lessons to our young men of genius, who would be and continue the honor and glory of their country. Let them not trust their fame to a party without faith, or principle, and the whig party has neither—the Democratic both—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LONDON FUR SALES.—The London Fur sales just concluded have gone off with more spirit than did the last Spring sales. Beaver skins were in very little demand, and may be said to be from 20 to 25 per cent lower; of those imported from the United States 1000 being bought in out of 23,453 in all. Raccoon skins, which form a leading article of the trade, fully maintained former prices, if they did not, indeed, realise some advance and other descriptions were all decidedly higher figures; 133,000 raccoons were sold. Of musquash, 83,000 sold with spirit, and at advanced rates. Of marin 17,584 found ready purchasers, and at a considerable advance on the Spring prices; while of otter 3,721 fetched rather more money and commanded more ready biddings. Of bear skins 4,700 met a steady demand, the whole being bought for exportation. The prices in this case were, perhaps not quite so good. Fox, in some instances, brought much higher prices, the whole that were offered, (about 25,000) going off with great spirit. Lynx were rather dull, and prices still flat. Of mink [illegible] were in good request, and prices much better, particularly for the darker coats, which sold extremely high. Wolf skins were in less animated demand, and for common cat, the rates, except in the case of Halifax, which sold well the biddings continued low.

NEW MAIL ROUTES IN INDIANA.

From Middletown, via Tomlinson's Mills Muncietown, Albany, to Camden.

From Muncietown via Greenville, Hartford, Montpelier, to Bluffton.

From Deersfield, via Ridgeville, Farview, Albany, Greenville, to Wheeling.

From New Rochester, Ohio, via Richville, to Newville, Indiana, thence via Auburn, Ash Brown's, Augusta, Sparta, Leesburg, to the Post route from Lima to Peru.

From Fort Wayne, via Columbia, Oswego, Leesburg, to Plymouth.

From Augusta, via North Port, Wolcott's Mills, Wright's Corners, Bloomfield, Ontario, to Lima.

From Warsaw, in Kosciusko county, to Plymouth, Marshall county.

From the Marion Democratic Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—It becomes my painful duty to notify the public through your respective paper to beware of a man professing to be a *minister of the Gospel*, by the name of Joseph Thompson, who is travelling through the country as a *Christian Preacher*; but when it suits his convenience, he preaches the doctrine of the reformation as taught by the Disciples. Said Thompson presented himself to the *Ohio Central Christian Conference*, at its annual session in 1841 for membership, but was rejected. Soon after his return home, in Licking county, Ohio, he either bought on credit or borrowed a horse of Elder John Shannon—also a watch and some money from other persons, and immediately left the country and has never been seen there since. Elder Shannon came to my house in Dublin, Ohio, in pursuit of him, as he was not able to lose his horse, but has never got his beast nor anything else. He also has forged letters certifying his ordination. He never has been ordained; he is also guilty of lying, and upon the whole is a base corrupt man. He is of German origin, about five feet nine inches high, bald headed, dark complexion, black hair, and dark eyes. I hope therefore the public will be on their guard, and give no countenance to such a man.

ISAAC N. WALTER.
Dublin, Ohio.

Marion, In., Oct. 10th, 1842.

P. S. Editors throughout this state and Illinois, friendly to the cause of religion, and good morals, will confer a great favor by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Squirrels and a Sign of a hard Winter.—The Detroit Advertiser says a squirrel hunt took place near that city last week Thursday. The total killed was 2360.—Other papers notice like wholesale slaughters. The squirrels seem to abound this fall in unusual profusion all over the country. For some weeks past the woods in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, across the river, have literally swarmed with them. Within the past week or two they have crossed the Niagara to this side in immense numbers. The rapidity and width of the river, have, of course proved fatal to many of them, but little armies of them have nevertheless succeeded in gaining our shore, whence they pushed off south. On the Allegany river, we are told they are so numerous, that it is not deemed worth while to waste powder and shot in killing them. Those wishing a squirrel pie stand on the banks of the stream and knock the little varmints on the head with a stick as they swim across. This apparent general emigration of the squirrels to the south, is held by the Indians, and others knowing in such matters, to betoken a hard winter.—*Buff Com.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Monday evening last as Dr. Joseph S. Allen, who resides some ten miles north in this county was returning home from this place where he had been in attendance at Court as a witness, he was waylaid and shot when within three hundred yards of home. The assassins (for it is believed there were more than one concerned in the diabolical deed) had concealed themselves in the grove or thicket on the road side, about 7 o'clock at night, to watch for their victim, and as he passed along they fired upon him, he falling from his horse, and left by them, no doubt for dead. The contents of the gun entered his coat on the right side, dashing through his waistcoat inclining upwards, cutting through the suspender near the buckle, and other clothing, and going out between the lappels of the coat in front. The hole where the lead entered is two inches in diameter, considerably scorched round the edges and retaining a strong smell of powder, so close was the muzzle of the gun to his person. Fortunately the contents did not enter the body, although they struck it with such force as to stun the Doctor so as to cause him to fall from his horse.

The Doctor was so stunned by his wound and the fall, that he was unable to get home until next morning at sun rise. He was much exhausted and quite delirious, but is now in a fair way of recovery. Suspicion rests on a family named McKelvy, tenants of Dr. Allen's. Six of them have been arrested, and are now in confinement.

Crawfordsville Review.

Engagement with a slaver.—The boats of H. B. M. brig Roller, (Rollar) have lately had a severe encounter with the Vulladore. The Vulladore has made some half dozen successful trips, each time carrying a full cargo of slaves. The Roller fell in with her a few days ago, and attempted to board her with her boats. She remained perfectly quiet until the boats went alongside, when the men on board opened a galling fire upon them with heavily charged blunderbusses.—Eight of the Roller's men, including one or two officers were severely wounded, and the boats forced to retire precipitately. The Vulladore is remarkably swift, and of course escaped.

A few days before the engagement referred to in the above, the Roller was engaged in destroying a slaving establishment at Soulima (Soulima?) The destruction was effected, but at the same hour a cargo of slaves was shipped off about thirty miles to the windward, from a point which the Roller up to that period had been investing in close blockade for some two or three months.—*Africa's Luminary.*

WORKING OF THE NEW TARIFF.

We make the following extract from the money article of a late number of the New York Herald. These articles are justly celebrated, and acknowledged by all to give a better insight into commercial and monetary affairs than can be gleaned from any other source. Let the farmers read and learn the true operation of the Tariff on their products.

"The new tariff has now been in operation several weeks; and in that time, according to a table which we recently compiled and published, the prices of dutiable articles in Boston and New York have considerably advanced, as was to have been expected.—Considering the country (as it really is) agricultural in its interests, those are the articles which are to be taken in payment of the products of agriculture, and it was apparent, in that table the prices had improved; or by the operation of the law, farmers are to get less for their produce than before. But that law, enacted against the interests of a vast majority of the people, was procured by persuading the people that they were to get more for their produce than formerly. To test this operation we now compile a table of the actual prices of agricultural produce in three leading markets, for the first week in August, when it was supposed that the tariff would not pass, and at a period three weeks subsequent to the operation of that tariff, as follows:

Prices of leading Agricultural Products, Aug. 10, and Sept. 24, 1842.

	Boston.	N. York.	N. Orl's.
August 10.			
Flour, southern	6 25	6 00	4 75
do western	6 00	5 75	4 50
do via N. O.	5 75	5 75	
Wheat		1 17	
Oats, southern	28	29	30
Beef mess	9 25	8 00	9 00
do No. 1	7 00		5 00
Pork, clear	10 50	9 50	8 00
Lard	7	7	7
Rice	3 00	4 00	4 50
Wool, American	37	32	
Lead, pig	3 59	3 50	3 00
September 24.			
Flour, southern	4 87	4 50	3 75
do western	4 75	4 25	3 74
do via N. O.	4 76	4 20	
Wheat		98	50
Oats, southern	25	25	30
Beef, mess	8 75	8 00	8 50
do no. 1	6 75		5 00
Pork, clear	10 50	9 00	7 50
Lard	7	8	6
Rice	2 75	3 00	4 25
Wool, American	37	30	
Lead, pig	3 75	3 50	2 87

This gives an immense fall in every article, at all points. Consequently, it may be inferred that the decline has been brought about by some generally operating cause—not by local influences at certain points.—The article of flour has fallen twenty per cent. at all points, and other articles in the same proportion—and this precisely at that season of the year when, if ever, prices should rise, from the fact that it is then that the old crops are supposed to be nearly exhausted, and the new not made its appearance. At New Orleans, independently of cotton, there were last year received in value amounting to $21,316,045, of which the articles of flour, pork and lard, constituted $5.000,000. The same quantities of the same articles now would bring but 4,000,000. This fall, at this season, has not been brought about so much by the greatness of the immediate supply as by the prospect of a stoppage of all foreign vent. The operation, then, has been to put up imports, and put down exports.

SEIZURE OF CANNON FROM THE PATRIOTS.—Yesterday, Capt. Erastus Smith, Deputy United States Marshall for this district, seized three iron cannon and two carriages, which were in the possession of the Patriots, and were marked as follows,—one large gun, a 9 or 12 pounder, marked P-142 23; one small gun, a 8 pounder, marked 6 2 18; one gun supposed to be a double fortified 6 pounder, no marks discovered and was claimed by one of the party as a present sent him from the King of Denmark. They were found in an old building in Ohio City, buried some two feet under ground, and were put on board the Revenue Cutter, Capt. Knapp. The carriages were found in this city—were in good and complete order for service, were painted a lead color; one iron axeltree, the other wood. The wheels all have brass with rivets in each end of the felloes. One of the ammunition boxes was marked on the top with white paint No. 11 6 Pr. the other No. 68 6 Pr.—*Cleveland Herald.*

From the Red River (La) Whig of Sept. 24th.

TEXAS.—We learn from Mr. Lewis who has just returned from a visit to Texas that the government of that country is about effecting a treaty of peace with the whole number of Indian tribes who inhabit the frontiers, including the Cumanche tribe which has always been so formidable and destructive to the citizens of the outer settlements. He says that a few days before he started, Capt. Durst, Col. Stroud, and Mr. Williams Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, returned from their mission, having seen nearly all the chiefs of the different tribes, from whom they received promises to meet them in council on the 24th October, at the falls of the Brasos. The commissioners have great faith in their doing so.—If a treaty of peace be consummated the Government will establish three trading houses for them to trade at—one on the Trinity river, one on the Brasos, and another on the Colorado, below which points it will be stipulated that the Indians are not to come. He thinks that if the Government establishes this treaty with the Indians, it will be of infinite advantage to it; next, in fact, to the recognition of its independence by Mexico, as it will keep the Indians from committing depredations, and elicit their friendly feelings, secure their neutrality, or lead them to lend their aid in case the Mexicans should try to invade Texas again, in helping to repel them.

He says that the cotton and corn crops in the eastern portion of the country have not been so good any year heretofore as they are this season, and that the health of the country has never been better than it is at present.

Next Senator from South Carolina.—The Hon George McDuffie is recommended by the Democratic party for the Senate in place of Mr. Preston, whose term expires on 4th March next. He will be elected, there being no opposition. There were about half a dozen Whigs in the last Legislature: in the next there will be none.—*Madisonian.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
ISAAC D. G. NELSON.

We are desired by Many Democrats of Allen County to announce ISAAC D. G. NELSON as a candidate for the Legislature.

We are requested to state that Dr. L. G. THOMPSON is a candidate for Representative of Allen county.

Dr. C.V.N. LENT, of Wabash co. is a Candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is well qualified for the situation, and as this part of the country has hitherto been neglected in the distribution of offices, we hope his claims will not be overlooked.

We learn by the Goshen Democrat, that E. M. Chamberlain, Esq. will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the *Goshen Democrat*, will be a candidate for the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Indiana Legislature.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus having resumed specie payments, its notes are now received at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.

ELECTIONS.

Great rally of Freemen at the Polls!

More Democratic Triumphs

OHIO.

That Dead Old Coon.

Owing to the failures of the mails, we have received but little additional news from Ohio this week. Shannon's majority will be between 2,500 and 4,000. Democratic Majority on Joint Ballot, 18 or 20. Glory enough for one day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Ball still in Motion.

The returns from the Keystone state are most cheering to the friends of good government.—The Democrats have swept the state, and reduced whiggery to a mere "corporal's guard." We have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, notwithstanding the state is so gerrymandered that the Whigs have heretofore always carried the Senate. The Senate this year will stand—

	Democrats	*Whigs*
Holding over	11	11
Elected	8	3
	19	14
Representatives elected	50	28

The Senate consists of 33 members, the House of 100.

In Philadelphia the Whig members were elected by a majority of 500; in 1840 the Whig majority was 2700 ! !

GEORGIA.

The Coon clean Skinned.

The Democrats have carried this state by a majority of five or six thousand.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whiggery dead, buried, & forgotten.

The Democrats have made a clean sweep.—Not a single Whig has been elected in this noble state.

NEW JERSEY.

One Crumb of Comfort left.

Here the Whigs claim a victory, though there is a majority of three or four thousand on the popular vote against them. The state is so gerrymandered, that in the face of this democratic majority, the Whigs have the control; their majority on joint ballot is 10; last year they had 11.

Trade on our Canal.—The boats on the Wabash and Erie Canal are doing a good business this fall. Every boat passing east is heavily laden with wheat, flour, and other products of our fertile state. At the time of writing this, three boats are laying at our docks loaded or loading with wheat. This, in our opinion, is one of the best signs of returning good times with which we have been greeted. The immense quantity of produce now exported from this region must help to bring money among us.

Three boats from the New York Canal are now running on the Wabash and Erie. They were towed across the lake by steamboats to Maumee or Toledo; thence came up the canal and river to the foot of Flatrock, and there were hauled over the bank into this division of the canal. The enterprise and perseverance of their owners we trust will meet with an ample recompense. If the great state of Ohio possessed a tithe of the energy of these individuals, we might long ere this have been in the enjoyment of an uninterrupted navigation to Lake Erie.—The necessity of reshipping at Flatrock is a serious inconvenience and heavy tax on the citizens of this state.

A lot of white walnut or butternut lumber was shipped from this place this week for Boston by Mr. Tinckham. It is sent on as an experiment, and if the quality and grain of the wood answer expectations, Mr. Tinckham has orders to an unlimited amount. As butternut is very abundant in this region, this trade may prove highly advantageous to the country. Such go-ahead citizens as our friend Tinckham are of incalculable benefit in developing the latent resources of the country. There are doubtless many elements of wealth lying dormant among us that will hereafter be turned to account.

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

The Ohio State Journal winds up a glowing account of the Whig gathering at Dayton with the following prophetic flourish:

'Let our friends in other states be prepared to hear the voice of an *earthquake*, when next the people of Ohio speak their opinions through the ballot boxes! Let the corrupt, the forsworn, perfidious, mocking image of Executive rule at Washington, and the vultures who are dividing with him the spoils of their country's ruin, tremble when its thunders begin to break over the crests of the Alleganies! Their doom is fixed—a better day dawns upon the Republic; light from a new quarter, from the *free West*, is bursting athwart the political horizon, and millions of patriot hearts will soon be leaping at the glad tokens of the redemption which is at hand!'

Well, we heard the voice of the earthquake, when the people of Ohio spake their opinions through the ballot-boxes; and we presume the vultures and coons who are seeking to divide the spoils of their country's ruin did tremble when its thunders began to break over the crests of the Alleghanies. We unite with the State Journal in trusting that a better day is dawning upon the Republic. This new light from the now *free West* has set millions of patriot hearts leaping at the glad tokens of redemption.

FREEMEN, TO THE POLLS!!

Monday week. Nov. 7th the special election for Representative of Allen county will be held. We hope every citizen of the county—or at all events every democrat—will attend the polls.

We do not think democrats will be found as scarce as some Whig wiseacres in 1840 predicted. The office seeker who then talked of *catching a live Democrat and exhibiting him in a cage*, as a greater rarity than a white crow, will probably see that there is not much chance of embarking in that speculation at present.

LARD OIL.—We understand our enterprising fellow citizen F. Comparet Esq is making arrangements for commencing the manufacture of lard oil at his distillery in this city. Of the importance of this new branch of manufacture to the western country, we have already spoken. We wish Mr. C. every success in his attempt to "enlighten" his fellow citizens.

FORT WAYNE.

Notwithstanding the hardness of the times our city is rapidly improving, and bids fair to rival any other in the State ere long. There are now in course of erection five three story brick stores, and an extensive flouring mill. Those buildings give employment to not less than 100 mechanics and laborers. There are also a great number of dwellings, many of them brick, now under way or lately completed. There have been more good permanent improvements made in our city the present year than in any previous one; nor are the prospects for the next year less flattering. Arrangements have already been made for the erection of two blocks of brick stores. Three of the stores erecting this season, belong to S. Hanna, and the other two to A. Hamilton. The latter have cut stone fronts, and when finished will not be surpassed in beauty and workmanship by any buildings in the State.

The flouring mill belongs to Hamilton and Williams. It will be three stories, and as no expense will be spared in its erection, and its machinery will all be of the best and most perfect description, we anticipate that it will be excelled by few if any in Indiana. It will be completed, and ready to commence operations early next spring. This mill being situated in the centre of the town will be a great convenience to our citizens, and must contribute largely to the growth and prosperity of the place.

The steady improvement of our town, during these trying times, is proof, if any were needed, of its superior advantages. Any person at all acquainted with the country will see by a single glance at a map, that the trade of a large portion of the richest country in the west must centre here. This country it is true, is yet new, but it is settling with unexampled rapidity, by a hardy, industrious and enterprising population, who will soon make the 'wilderness blossom as a rose.' One thing only is wanting to secure the trade of all the surrounding country at this point; that is, to make our roads passable. If our citizens would show a little energy and enterprise in this matter, the trade of the place would be vastly improved, and they would be ten fold rewarded for the outlay. Ten years from this time we confidently hope to see Fort Wayne the first city in Indiana, in wealth, trade and population.

THE MAILS.—We have received only about one third of our exchange papers this week. The Toledo mail only comes occasionally, as it suits the convenience of the contractor; and the last Piqua mail brought no eastern papers. If Mr. Wickliffe does not look into these matters, we must have Amos Kendall put in his place.

The Whigs have been industriously circulating a report that the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, had declared himself in favor of Henry Clay.

The Trenton Emporium contradicts the report, and publishes a letter from Mr. Dickerson himself, in which he declares that his confidence in and attachment to the democratic party remains unshaken.

MEXICO.—Almonte, one of Santa Anna's officers against the Texans, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States with plenary powers for the settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries.

MAIL CARRIERS.—The Post Master General has issued a regulation prohibiting any person under the age of 16 being employed as a mail carrier or clerk in any post office. The ages of the carriers or clerks will hereafter have to be inserted in the oaths taken by them previous to entering on their duties.

This regulation has been adopted in consequence of the discharge of a mail boy who had robbed the mail, in consequence of his tender years, and want of sufficient knowledge of the difference between right and wrong.

CROTON WATER.

Great Celebration in New York.—The New Yorkers had a glorious celebration on the 14th inst. in commemoration of the introduction of the Croton water into the city. One of the largest and must imposing processions ever witnessed in the United States was formed and marched from the Battery, up Broadway, round Union Park, down the Bowery and East Broadway to the City Hall, where, after appropriate addresses, music, &c. the vast assemblage was dismissed. The mayor and common council and a number of invited guests afterwards partook of a cold collation, which they washed down with copious draughts of the pure Croton.

The procession was composed of city, state, and national officers, foreign ministers and consuls, military, firemen, literary and benevolent societies, temperance do. engineers and contractors on the water works, free masons, trades, professions, clergy, students, &c. &c.

The printers had a stage in the procession on which was exhibited the identical press used by Benj. Franklin when a journeyman printer in London, and another press on which copies of an ode written for the occasion by Gen. Morris were printed and distributed among the spectators as the procession moved along. The butchers had a pen with sheep and cattle; and other trades exhibited various devices and emblems of their respective callings.

The various public fountains along the line of march commenced playing as the procession passed, and added much to the interest of the day's proceedings. Some of them are of the most splendid description, and are said to be superior to any other in the world.

Some idea of the immense numbers in this procession may be formed from the fact that it was two hours and ten minutes in passing. It is said to have been six or seven miles in length. The firemen alone numbered upwards of 4000; they were all in uniform, and with their engines and splendid banners added much to the spectacle.

We copy the following description of the Croton Aqueduct from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

The work was commenced in July, 1835. and the whole amount of expenditure since (Aug. 8) has been $7,606 84. Here are some of the principle items.

Aqueducts, reservoirs, bridges,	$6.370,587
Salaries of engineers, &c.	502,042
Law expenses,	16,133
Real estate purchased,	349,932

The whole line is divided into one hundred and one sections, generally half a mile long, and the first is the Croton dam, by which the Croton water is collected. This embankment is 250 long, 65 high and 55 wide at top, and is made of hydraulic stone masonry. The beautiful sheet of water thus formed has been named the Croton River Lake, to distinguish it from the artificial reservoirs; it covers four hundred acres of land, and will contain six hundred millions of gallons. This will allow a discharge of thirty-five million of gallons every day, an ample supply for a long time to come.—Other dams can increase the quantity if it shall be ever needed.

In a distance of 35 miles through Westchester county are passed an arch bridge of 88 feet, 12 tunnels or excavations under ground for the aqueduct, the aggregate length of which is 4,406 feet; 32 ventilators and four waste weirs for the discharge of surplus water; and all are finished at an expense of about four millions of dollars. At section 86 the aqueduct crosses the Harlem river; here a bridge is now building for this purpose, which is indeed a Herculean task requiring more skill and watchfulness than any part of the whole line. It will consist of seven arches, over land, of 50 feet span, with eight arches over water, of 80 feet span and when finished will nearly equal in dimensions any bridge in the world. Its cost is estimated at one million of dollars, and its elevation is so great as not to impede the navigation of the stream; thus taking care of posterity and the wants of our metropolis when she shall have extended to the Harlem river. Some idea of this vast undertaking may be formed from the fact that the excavation for one pier has been carried 34 feet below the surface of the water, and then, a rock foundation not having been reached, 240 poles, from 30 to 40 feet long, were driven in for the purpose. Several piers have been already carried, by the aid of coffer dams, from four to fifteen feet above high water mark.

Nearer the city there are more than 1200 feet of tunnels cut through rock for two lines of iron pipes, 36 inches in diameter. Section 96 embraces the receiving reservoir at Yorkville—an immense structure covering a surface of 32 acres, resembling an inland lake, and containing 158 millions of gallons. The walls and embankments are of the most massive and durable construction and the whole is enclosed by a beautiful iron railing. The next two miles form the connecting link with the distributing reservoir on Murray's hill. This is a beautiful spot, and an admirable piece of workmanship, of solid granite, in form square, but much smaller than the other reservoir. Around its elevated summit 115 feet above mean tide and 31 above the surface, is a noble and broad walk, affording a most extensive view of the city, the Hudson and the surrounding country.

The work South of the distributing reservoir consists in laying pipes to supply the lower part of the city with the water. More than 100 miles, the distance from New York to Philadelphia, of these subterranean streams have been finished, and 30 more are yet to be added. Splendid public fountains will be built in our principal squares and public places, furnishing a supply of water to the poor and highly ornamental to the city. Those at Union Square and the Park are now in operation; the basin of the latter forms a circle of 100 feet in diameter, with a turf bank, and the jets rise to a height of 55 feet. The former has a basin 60 feet in diameter, and three feet deep, with various jets 60 feet high, the most imposing of which presents the form of a wheat sheaf, resembling one in the court of the Palais Royal at Paris. Both fountains are strikingly beautiful, and few in the world are of equal dimensions.

The whole length of the aqueduct is 32 miles; its foundation is stone, and a bed of concrete made from broken granite and hydraulic stone; the sides are of hammered stone, and the floor an inverted arch of brick eight inches thick; the upper arch the same. On the 8th of June last the superintendants went through the aqueduct on foot, and the whole being found complete, on the 22d the water was admitted to the depth of 18 inches. "The Croton Maid,' a small boat prepared for the purpose, and holding four persons, was then placed in the aqueduct, and navigated its entire length by some of the same party. This novel voyage was made sometimes at a depth of 75 feet below and then again 80 feet above the natural surface of the earth, at the rate of a mile in 40 minutes, the velocity of the current. When four feet deep this will probably reach two miles per hour.

On the 27th the water was admitted into the immense reservoir in the presence of a large assemblage, including the Mayor, Governor, military, firemen, &c. A salute of 38 guns was fired and the "Croton Maid," soon making her appearance was hailed with great enthusiasm, as the evidence that a navigable stream was now flowing into our city. The boat was then formally presented to the Fire department, and she now lies snugly moored in the distributing reservoir. To this basin the stream was admitted on the 4th day of July, amidst general and imposing demonstrations of public joy, the temperance societies taking a prominent part.

Since then the water has continued to flow about two feet deep through the aqueduct, delivering into the receiving reservoir twelve millions of imperial gallons per day, and, as yet, only five or six millions in the pipes; nor has any defect been found in any section of the work. The Harlem bridge is alone unfinished, and it will require a vigorous prosecution of that work to finish it in two and a half years. In the meantime the temporary pipes used there answer every purpose for the passage of the water. Over twelve millions of dollars is the estimated cost of the entire work when done. From ten to twelve dollars is the rate charged per annum to families for the use of the water; its own force carries the stream into the highest stories of the most elevated buildings. The names of Major Douglass and his successor John B. Jervis, Esq., the engineers, will be connected with the Croton aqueduct as long as it endures. We have heard of the "seven wonders of the world." This may justly be considered the eighth, and although last in time, it is among the foremost for its magnitude, expense and public utility.

BANKRUPTCY.—The sessions of the court in Bankruptcy; will be the 3rd Monday in November, the 2d Monday in January, and the first Monday in March next.

H. BASSETT, *Clerk.*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Hartford Times in giving the results of 73 towns, 42 of which are democratic and 31 whig, says 'there are fewer changes than we have ever known—the democrats preserving their strength unbroken. Of the few changes that have been made we believe we have gained more than we have lost, although the whigs said we carried more towns last year than we ever could again.' Last year the whigs attributed their defeat to the bad weather. They have no such excuse now.

Let it be borne in mind that the democrats have carried Connecticut now by a hand some vote judging from the returns received although in 1840 the whigs carried it by a majority of 6,483, which is as large in proportion to population as a majority of 30,000 in Pennsylvantia.

HENRY CLAY.—POLITICAL FAME:—How transitory its tenure, when not based upon principles that outlive party expediency.—There is a melancholy illustration of this truth, in the case of Henry Clay. A few days ago, his name was the theme of song and fulsome adoration. None so great as Henry Clay, then. But how changed his position since the late election in this state.

The same lips that a few days ago praised now heap curses upon his name—repudiate him as their leader and champion. Again he is to be thrust aside, like a worn-out garment, of which the owner is ashamed. An available is sought for, to supplant him.—Deserted by his faithless friends. Sunshine partizans, but enemies in the hour of adversity,—that vascilating, ambitious, yet grand intellect, will gnaw itself into a feverish petulency till, like the ocean volcano that once illumined the wide deep, it burns itself out and sink beneath the waves of the calm and the tempest, to be forgotten save as a monument of towering and disappointed ambition.

Full fraught is the history of the great orator, with admonitory lessons to our young men of genius, who would be and continue the honor and glory of their country. Let them not trust their fame to a party without faith, or principle, and the whig party has neither—the Democratic both—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LONDON FUR SALES.—The London Fur sales just concluded have gone off with more spirit than did the last Spring sales. Beaver skins were in very little demand, and may be said to be from 20 to 25 per cent lower; of those imported from the United States 1000 being bought in out of 23,463 in all. Raccoon skins, which form a leading article of the trade, fully maintained former prices, if they did not, indeed, realise some advance and other descriptions were all decidedly higher figures; 133,000 raccoons were sold. Of musquash, 83,000 sold with spirit, and at advanced rates. Of martin 17,584 found ready purchasers, and at a considerable advance on the Spring prices; while of otter 3,721 fetched rather more money and commanded more ready biddings. Of bear skins 4,700 met a steady demand, the whole being bought for exportation. The prices in this case were, perhaps not quite so good. Fox, in some instances, brought much higher prices, the whole that were offered, (about 25,000) going off with great spirit. Lynx were rather dull, and prices still flat. Of mink [illegible] were in good request, and prices much better, particularly for the darker sorts, which sold extremely high. Wolf skins were in less animated demand, and for common cat, the rates, except in the case of Halifax, which sold well the biddings continued low.

NEW MAIL ROUTES IN INDIANA.

From Middletown, via Tomlinson's Mills Muncietown, Albany, to Camden.

From Muncietown via Greenville, Hartford, Montpelier, to Bluffton.

From Deerfield, via Ridgeville, Farview, Albany, Greenville, to Wheeling.

From New Rochester, Ohio, via Richville, to Newville, Indiana, thence via Auburn, Asa Brown's, Augusta, Sparta, Leesburg, to the Post route from Lima to Peru.

From Fort Wayne, via Columbia, Oswego, Leesburg, to Plymouth.

From Augusta, via North Port, Wolcott's Mills, Wright's Corners, Bloomfield, Ontario, to Lima.

From Warsaw, in Kosciusko county, to Plymouth, Marshall county.

From the Marion Democratic Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—It becomes my painful duty to notify the public through your respective paper to beware of a man professing to be a *minister of the Gospel*, by the name of Joseph Thompson, who is travelling through the country as a *Christian Preacher*; but when it suits his convenience, he preaches the doctrine of the reformation as taught by the Disciples. Said Thompson presented himself to the *Ohio Central Christian Conference*, at its annual session in 1841 for membership, but was rejected. Soon after his return home, in Licking county, Ohio, he either bought on credit or borrowed a horse of Elder John Shannon—also a watch and some money from other persons, and immediately left the country and has never been seen there since. Elder Shannon came to my house in Dublin, Ohio, in pursuit of him, as he was not able to lose his horse, but has never got his beast nor anything else. He also has forged letters certifying his ordination. He never has been ordained; he is also guilty of lying, and upon the whole is a base corrupt man. He is of German origin, about five feet nine inches high, bald headed, dark complexion, black hair, and dark eyes. I hope therefore the public will be on their guard, and give no countenance to such a man.

ISAAC N. WALTER.
Dublin, Ohio.

Marion, Ia., Oct. 10th, 1842.

P. S. Editors throughout this state and Illinois, friendly to the cause of religion, and good morals, will confer a great favor by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Squirrels and a Sign of a hard Winter.—The Detroit Advertiser says a squirrel hunt took place near that city last week Thursday. The total killed was 3360.—Other papers notice like wholesale slaughters. The squirrels seem to abound this fall in unusual profusion all over the country. For some weeks past the woods in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, across the river, have literally swarmed with them. Within the past week or two they have crossed the Niagara to this side in immense numbers. The rapidity and width of the river, have, of course proved fatal to many of them, but little armies of them have nevertheless succeeded in gaining our shore, whence they pushed off south. On the Alleganv river, we are told they are so numerous, that it is not deemed worth while to waste powder and shot in killing them. Those wishing a squirrel pie stand on the banks of the stream and knock the little 'varmints' on the head with a stick as they swim across. This apparent general emigration of the squirrels to the south, is held by the Indians, and others knowing in such matters, to betoken a hard winter.—*Buff Com.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Monday evening last as Dr. Joseph S. Allen who resides some ten miles north in this county was returning home from this place where he had been in attendance at Court as a witness, he was waylaid and shot when within three hundred yards of home. The assassins (for it is believed there were more than one concerned in the diabolical deed) had concealed themselves in the grove or thicket on the road side, about 7 o'clock at night, to watch for their victim, and as he passed along they fired upon him, he falling from his horse, and left by them, no doubt for dead. The contents of the gun entered his coat on the right side, dashing through his waistcoat inclining upwards, cutting through the suspender near the buckle, and other clothing, and going out between the lappels of the coat in front. The hole where the load entered is two inches in diameter, considerably scorched round the edges and retaining a strong smell of powder, so close was the muzzle of the gun to his person. Fortunately the contents did not enter the body, although they struck it with such force as to stun the Doctor so as to cause him to fall from his horse.

The Doctor was so stunned by his wound and the fall, that he was unable to get home until next morning at sun rise. He was much exhausted and quite delirious, but is now in a fair way of recovery. Suspicion rests on a family named McKelvy, tenants of Dr. Allen's. Six of them have been arrested, and are now in confinement.

Crawfordsville Review.

Engagement with a slaver.—The boats of H. B. M. brig Roller, (Rolla?) have lately had a severe encounter with the Volladore. The Volladore has made some half dozen successful trips, each time carrying a full cargo of slaves. The Roller fell in with her a few days ago, and attempted to board her with her boats. She remained perfectly quiet until the boats went alongside, when the men on board opened a galling fire upon them with heavily charged blunderbusses.—Eight of the Roller's men, including one or two officers were severely wounded, and the boats forced to retire precipitately. The Volladore is remarkably swift, and of course escaped.

A few days before the engagement referred to in the above, the Roller was engaged in destroying a slaving establishment at Soolima (Soulima?) The destruction was effected, but at the same hour a cargo of slaves was shipped off about thirty miles to the windward, from a point which the Roller up to that period had been investing in close blockade for some two or three months.—*Africa's Luminary.*

THE END DOUBTFUL.—A New York paper tells the following good story. One of the followers of Mr. Miller a country farmer who is the owner of two hundred acres of good land in one of the Eastern States, was accosted by a merchant, and asked if he was as strong in the faith as ever that the 'final end' was to occur in April next. 'Yes,' said the farmer, 'every day's experience convinces me that the great day is near at hand.' 'And you believe that day is the 23d of next April?' interrogated the merchant. 'I do—such are the propheries.' 'Now, sir,' said the merchant, 'I have a proposition to make, predicated upon the belief you entertain of the occurrence of this event at that time.—You have a capital farm, one of the best in the town, it is estimated to be worth $40 per acre, and in course you will make no use of it next season; the spring crops cannot be put into the ground before that day arrives, and as there is no object in your laboring longer, I will give you $15 per acre for the farm; you may retain possession till the 21st of April, when it shall be delivered up to me. The deeds shall be drawn to day and the money paid over instanter. What say you—shall it be a bargain?' 'Well I don't know, really—if I thought it wouldn't be wrong,' replied the farmer. 'I think we could make a bargain. My sons talk of going to Illinois next spring to settle, and they might use the money to advantage in their purchases there, but can't you *offer a little more?*' 'No, the sum I offer is a good deal to lose, you know, in these hard times: besides I run a great risk,' replied the merchant. 'I know it,' said the farmer, 'but there is no better farm.' 'True.' 'Very cheap too—$15 per acre.' 'Very.' 'Good house and out buildings?' 'First rate.' 'First rate fences too?' 'Fact.' 'On the whole,' said the farmer reflecting a moment, 'I think I may as well keep the old place and run the risk myself.' The merchant went his way, perfectly satisfied, and the Millerite returned to his house in deep consideration upon the probable destruction of the world in 1843.

Quaker policy with the Indians.—"Not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian."

Such is the expression of the historian, as he finishes up the early history of Pennsylvania and the fact speaks a whole volume in favor of the cause of peace. The reader of our country's early history, wearied and saddened and sickened by almost constant hostilities and wars and bloodshed, between the aborigines and the early settlers of what are now Virginia, the New England States, the Carolinas, &c. is most happily relieved on turning to the history of William Penn. Instead of force and arms on one hand, and the tomahawk and scalping knife on the other, we behold Penn with arms, and in the dress of peace, and as a consequence naturally to be expected perfect peace and friendship existed, in the stead of ambushes, massacres and burning. 'We meet—such were the words of Penn—on the broad pathway of good faith and good will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain, for that the rains must rust off; the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into parts, we are all one flesh and one blood. 'We will live,' say they, 'in love with William Penn and his children, as long as the moon and the sun shall endure.' And the historian adds, 'Not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian.'

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the estate of Marshall S. Wines, late of Allen County, dec'd, has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to file them in the Clerk's office immediately. All indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS,
Adm'rs.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 25, 1842. 3w 18

Watchmaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Watch and Clock making business, in all its various branches, near the corner of *Calhoun* and Columbia streets; where clocks, watches, and time pieces of all descriptions will be carefully repaired, and feels confident from his long experience in the business and having in his employment a European workman, to give general satisfaction.

Work from a distance will receive punctual attention.

JACOB HULL.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 27, 1842. 18

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 21st day of November next, at the late residence of M. S. *Wines*, the personal property of the deceased, consisting in part of Household furniture, Farming utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, 1 Sleigh, Grain, 1 Carriage and a *Canal Boat*, &c.

ALSO:—On Wednesday the 23d of November, Hay, Wheat and Cattle, on the 'Spy Run Farm' of the deceased, in *Washington* Township. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock *A. M.* on said days and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Terms—for sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving satisfactory security. All sums of three dollars and under, cash.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 26, 1842. 18 ls

BRANCH BANK, FORT WAYNE,
Sep. 27, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Branch at Fort Wayne, of the State Bank of Indiana, for the election of seven directors, on the part of the Stockholders of said Branch, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Banking House in Fort Wayne, on Monday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten and six of said day. H. M'CULLOCH,
Cashier.

Sep 27, '42 14 6w

500 LBS. Miamiesburg Yarn, from No. 5 to 10 for sale by
R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842.

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.
May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

BROOMS for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. W. TAYLOR.

THE subscribers have just received a first rate lot of Spanish Sole and Upper Leather—Shoe findings, &c.
TAYLOR & HUBBELL.
Aug. 19. 8

SALT.—For sale low for cash.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.—Also Calicoes, Ginghams Diapers, Table cloths, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.
Maumee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.
White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.
Pulaski, O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.
Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Whitley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.
Elkhart, Ia., every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.
White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.
Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.
Pulaski, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.
Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at A. M.
Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Franklin Bank	do
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanic's bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

PROCLAMATION.—Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Allen County, that an election will be held on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in said county—for the purpose of electing a Representative in the General Assembly to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Marshall S. Wines. H. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff

Oct 22, 1842. 17

Printing Ink.

THE subscriber would inform printers, and the public generally, that they have now completed their machinery, which will enable them to furnish Printing Inks in any quantity, and the quality we warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Eastern Inks, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:

News Ink	at	30 cents per pound,	
Common do	"	40 do	do
Book do F	"	50 do	do
do do F F	"	75 do	do
Superfine do F F F	"	100 do	do
Vermillion do F F F	"	300 do	do
do do F F	"	250 do	do
Blue do F F F		250 do	do
Printers varnish		50 do	do

Together with various other colors made to order WM. PRESCOTT, & Co.
No 5, Buckhead Buildings, Commercial st., Buffalo.

Western Cash Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following goods, which he will sell at a small advance from New York prices.

4500 yds Osnaburg 4 4ths. Sheetings,
600 lbs Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 10,
12 pieces Hard times,
20 do Blue and Black Satinett,
15 do Kentucky Jeans,
10 do Linsey,
20 do Blue, Black, Invisible green, Olive, Snuff, Steel mixed, and Gray Broad Cloths,
15 do Sheeps Gray and Fine Cassimeres,
Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Red and Green Flannels,
Ready made Over Coats,
Woolen Yarn of various colors.
Cooking Stoves and Hollow Ware,
Butts and Screws of different sizes,
Mortice Latches,
Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives.

Oct. 14, 1842. R. W. TAYLOR.

In the Whitley Circuit Court, Sep. Term, 1842.
Adam Humburger and Christian Baker,
vs.
Alfred Griswold, Nathan Weeks and the unknown heirs of Augustus Griswold, dec'd.
In *Chancery*.

COMES now the said complainants by Ewing & Brackenridge their solicitors, and now file their bill of complaint in this behalf and upon affidavit now filed it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana, thereupon on complainants motion it is ordered that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill be given to said defendants by publication thereof in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, printed and published in Fort Wayne, Allen County, in said State, for and during the time required by the Statute in such case made and provided. The said defendants are therefore notified that unless they appear, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court to be holden at the Court House in said County on the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill the same and the matters and things therein contain will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly.

R. COLINS, Cl'k.
Oct. 10th 1842. $4 63 16
Ewing & Brackenridge, Solicitors.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Isaac Harding, late of Allen County, deceased, will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 2d of November next, at Fairport, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of a lot of Limestone, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.—Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Six months credit will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving sufficient security. L. GOODNOW.

Oct. 14, 1842. 16

Produce Wanted.

WE will receive produce at a fair market price, in payment for the Sentinel. Those who wish to pay in Potatoes and other "truck" are requested to bring them on immediately. Pork, Lard, *Wood*, &c. will be received any time through the winter.

Oct. 1, 1842.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Harding, late of Milan Township, Allen Co., deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all to whom said dec'd was indebted at the time of his decease, to prove and hand in their claims.

LEONARD GOODNOW.

Fairport, Oct. 1842. 16

State of Indiana, Adams County, } ss.
In the Probate Court of Adams County, May Term, 1842.
Matter of the Estate of Thomas Forsyth, dec'd.
Application to sell land.

NOW comes the administrator of said estate by his attorney and makes his report in writing whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the outstanding debts against the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given to the non-resident heirs of the said deceased, to wit:—John Forsyth, Sarah Forsyth, Robert Forsyth, Rebecca Forsyth, James Forsyth, Mary Forsyth, Nancy Forsyth, Allen S. Forsyth, Elizabeth Forsyth, Samuel Forsyth and George Forsyth, to appear in said Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden on the second Monday in February next, at the court house in said county to show cause if any they can, why the real estate of said deceased shall not be made assets in the hands of the Administrator to discharge the outstanding claims against said estate.

Attest, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Cl'k.
May 20th 1842. 16
Jas. H. Lindsey, att'y. $3

DENTISTRY.

D. W. BLACKLEACH, of Cincinnati, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he will remain at Mr. John Edsall's for a short time, where he will be happy to wait upon any person desirous of availing themselves of his professional services. He is prepared to perform operations in every branch of his profession, in the very best style.

Ladies waited upon at their residence.

Refer to THOS. JOHNSON, Esq. or JUDGE BORDEN.

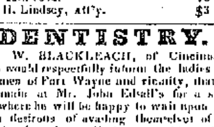
Oct. 1, 1842. 14tf

Fort Wayne Debating Society.

THIS society will commence the first Tuesday in November and continue weekly thereafter on the same day. All members are particularly requested to attend. The public generally is invited to attend, at Mr. McJunkin's school house.

Oct. 7, '42. 15tf

D. BLYLER,



Boot and Shoe-Maker,

INFORMS the public that he is now prepared to attend to any orders in the above business at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. His work will all be done in the most workmanlike style, and of the best Eastern Leather. Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes of every description will be kept on hand, or made to order at short notice. He requests the public to give him a trial, as he feels confident that the quality of his goods and his low prices will ensure him a continuance of their support.

He has removed his shop to the building lately occupied by J. B. Dubois, as an office, opposite the printing office.

Fort Wayne Oct. 7, 1842. 14tf

WHITE DOG taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, by D. BLYLER.

Oct. 7, 1842. 14

New School.

E. H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS:—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, $2 50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, $3 per quarter.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS

IN AUBURN, DE KALB CO.

THE undersigned will sell at the Court house door in Auburn, DeKalb Co, Ia, on Tuesday the first day of November next, the following town lots, numbered 41, 45, 55, 76, 117, 110, 191, 192, 199, 241, 242, 236, 240, 294, and 283.

Also at the Court House door in Decatur, *Adams* Co., on the 14th day of November next, Lot No. 23, in *Monmouth* in said county. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 *A M* and 4 o'clock P M on said days. Terms cash.

R. E. FLEMING,
Assignee of Isaac Parry.

Oct. 7 1842. 15

DYEING.—ELI E. MURRAY offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in eastern establishments in coloring, renders him well qualified to give general satisfaction. Silks, Circassians, *Merinoes*, Cottons and *Woollens* of every description, from a pair of socks to a cloak or a coverlid will be colored on easy terms, clear of spots and warranted good. Coats, Pants and vests cleaned and scoured in proper order. Those favoring him with a call may expect prompt attention, and all articles delivered at the time specified.

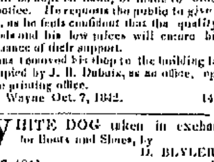
Residence on Berry street, in Ewing's *Addition*, in the house formerly occupied by the Messrs. Shoafs.

Oct. 1842. 6m15

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED this day, which will be sold cheaper than ever, at the new cash store.
R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 7, 1842. 15



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the brick building, three doors west of the Post Office, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of men's and women's work, suitable for the season. He has just received his fall supply of stock from the south and east and is prepared to manufacture work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wheat, Corn and Oats will be received at market prices. C. D. WOOD.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1842. 6m 14

MORE LIGHT.

LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamp, at considerable less cost, for sale by ISAAC MARSH.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

CASH FOR WHEAT—At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbia Streets.

Sep. 16, 1842. 12

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at
MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Fort Wayne, Oct. 1st, 1842. If not called for before the 1st of January next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Julien Er 2
Anthony Ann	Jones Layman
Armstrong E M	Jennings Stephen
Arney Daniel 2	K
Armstrong Uel	Klinger John
B	Kemp Mark
Beaver Daniel S 3	L
Brooks Wm. H	Larry John
Brayton George	Laurd Robert
Brayton G D	Lotz Henry
Braddock John	M
Bell George	Moshier Bernard
Brulenbaugh John	McMakin Jas H
Berry J L	Miller George
Brown Thomas	Miller Ann 3
Bower George	McPherson John Esq
Brubaker Henry	Michael Henry W
Birns Jacob	Mahan Daniel
Bain John	Miller Henry
Buchanan James	Miller Ruphus
Bower John	Minihan John
Black Geo Nelson	Maylhor Samuel
Bender David	Manor Joseph
Baldock G	N
Barmoor John	Newman L L
C	O
Campbell *Mrs* Eliza	Owens Erasmus
Campbell *Mrs* E C	P
Cazkey John	Paten Rev Trew
Cronins Patrick	Patoe Richard
Clark Peter	Pettit Ephraim
Clear Conrad Esq	Prince Henry
Cuffy Jeremiah	Prescott John
Clark John G	Parat Chas
Collins John C.	Pelkey Lewy
Caswell Wm	Philips Bernard
Comparet Francis 2	R
Cotter Ellen	Redfield Samuel
Cartwright James *M*	Ratchledge Wm
Castleman Joseph	Reynolds William
Cenke Larence	Rundles Philemon
D	Royce James A 2
Deaf J D 2	Reed David *W*
Dean Jeremiah D	Ross Miss Silvia
Dilhem John	Ricks John 2
Dehm Wm	Ryan Clement
Day Albert M	Roades Samuel
Dakes Mr	Rue Nicholas T
Dundalton Edward	Robinson J B
E	S
Edwards *Arthur*	Snider Henry
Evans P & C	Smith Paul
F	Strang Joseph
Fagan Henry	Stephenson John D
Fergerson James	Sonry Mrs Mary
Freeman Elder	Shive Samuel
Fancher J S	Slater Isaac 2
Forest Thos	Stetzel George
Fisher Benjamin	Schneider Jacob
Fairchild Moses	Smith John G
Farrelly Philip 2	Stager Jacob
Fort Wayne In	Smith D B
G	Slierer Augustus
Giles Robert	Smith John
Griggs Mrs Ann	Sheridan Hugh
Green Jeremiah 2	T
Green Jer	Thompson Thomas 2
Griffith John B	Taylor Wm
Graham James P	Tuttle E
Green Elisha W	Toy Hezekiah
H	V
Hougue John Esq	Vross Gerret
Hill George	W
Hopkins Caleb	Warth David
Hand Johnathan 2	Watson S L
Harris Samuel	Wise John H 2
Harding Charles	Watson Wm
Haladay Jedediah	Webster Edwin
Hartzell Levi	*Ward* Dennis E
J	Watson Miss Eliza
Jaquith J W	*Watson* John
Jeffry Daniel	

GERMAN.

Christian Keier	Heinrich Lange
Christiana Uhlig	John Rei'd Brueggeman
Christian Linker	George Gonder
Heinrich Schono	Christopher Borg
Caelal Maier	Joachim Schnackenburg
Ernst Uffmann	G Reinnecke 2
P F Charasie	Frederick Gloch
John Chr Gerke	Frederick Helmier
Henry Hundelt	Christian Miller
Heinrich Bus Wittwen	John Ritzel
O Kheman	Frederick Vosse
John Bender	Isler Ludwick
L Koch	

Conrad and Ludwig Hoffmann

S. NOEL, P.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are "advertised."

Window Glass:

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by *HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND FLAX SEED, taken in Exchange for goods.
R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842. 8

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold by me in Maysville, Union county, Ohio, on Thursday the 10th day of November, A. D. 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the court house, the following property owned by the Chester Farmer of said county, petitioner in bankruptcy, to wit: Two lots hold by title bond, situate at FAIRPORT, Allen county Indiana, numbered 83 and 84. Allen,

An assignment of certificate No 2320 of purchase, given by the commissioner of the Wabash and Erie canal Lands in Indiana, for the fractional, north west quarter of section 5 township 29 North of range 11 East, containing 72 acres and 22 poles.

I will also sell at the same time and place, the following property formerly owned by James L. Lord, of said Union county, petitioner in Bankruptcy, to wit:

Four lots, Nos. 80 82 83 and 120 in WOLF LAKE, Noble county Indiana, encumbered by a mortgage to the amount of forty dollars.—Seventeen in lots Nos. 1, 2, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 44, 72, 73, 76, 77, 13, 26, and 27 in ROSCOE Allen county Indiana. An equitable title to seven, Nos. 81, 82, 75, 76, 5, 6, and 315, in FAIRPORT Allen county, Indiana.

JAMES E WILSON, Assignee.

Sept. 24 1842. (Pr. charge $4 00) 4w12

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of the first quality, by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

QUEENSWARE and CHINA, newest styles—Glass Ware, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths of various qualities, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns, Ali Parka cloths, worsted Serges, Prints and Ginghams, Mouselin De Laines, Linens, Babinetts, Laces, artificials, Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Sheeting, Batting, Wicking, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description

Hand-saws, Axes, Chisels, Augurs, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Tapioca, Raisins, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.

An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and *best Juniatta Iron and Nails* of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for cash.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 1842. 12

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country; and will at any hour promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.

Office one door east of the Post Office.
Sep. 23, 1842. 6m13

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Crow, late of Whitley County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to file them in the Clerk's office of the Whitly Probate Court, as the law directs.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

ASA SHOEMAKER, Adm'r.

Sept. 8, 1842 3w-11-$1.

Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842.
Foreign Attachment.
Francis Comparet and Henry R. Colerick.
vs.
Richard Suydam, Daniel Jackson, and Alexander Kevan, partners trading as Suydam, Jackson, & Co.

BE it remembered, that on the 16th day of August, 1842, Henry R. Colerick one of the above named plaintiffs filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, subscribed by him and sworn to before said Clerk wherein he deposeth and saith, "that the above named defendants are the debtors of said plaintiffs in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon from January 1837, for money had and received and on an account stated, and that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana" —and the said plaintiffs having filed their bond as required by law, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued from said Clerk's office, directed to the Sheriff of said County, which writ has been duly returned to said Clerk by said sheriff, with the following endorsement thereon, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have attached and taken into my possession the following property, as the property of said defendants, to wit:—Twenty Shares of Bank Stock in the Branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana; and with the assistance of M. W. Hubbell have appraised the same at fifty dollars per share.

Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendants to appear at the next term of the Allen Circuit Court and defend said writ, or the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.

D. H. Colerick, Att'y for Pl'ff.
Sep 7, 1842. $4-11-3w

Fort Wayne Foundry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

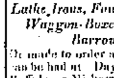
Mill and Machine Castings of every description.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Irons Waggon-Boxes, Plough Irons, Wheel Barrow Wheels, &c. &c.

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland Buffalo, or Mishawaka.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to Wood's Cast Iron Plough, a superior article; also a Horse Plough for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.



BOWSER, GREISON, & STORY.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y-10

JAMES LORING HUBBELL,

ARTIST,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, to come forward immediately and make settlement, as they have stopped business for the purpose of settling their business.

Wheat will be taken at the highest market price in payment of debts.

Sep 3, 1842. 10-4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes (one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes [which late firm was a few days since dissolved.]

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our own and adjoining states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper embracing

Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, &c. &c.

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.

Aug. 11, '42.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale at the Court house door of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on the 7th day of November next, the N W qr. of *Sec* 21, in Town 34 North of *Range* 12 E, containing 160 acres. The rents and profits of said land will be first offered for sale.

Taken on execution as the property of John B. Bruce, at the suit of Yeatman and Green.

ROBERT HANNA, Marshall, Ia.

Sep. 23, '42. 13t4

Soap and Candles.

S. HINTON having purchased the stock of C. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.

Sep. '42 13

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having locaten himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 39tf

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 10. R. W. TAYLOR.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

LARD LAMPS, giving a light equal to the best sperm oil, at about one fourth the cost, manufactured and for sale by
MORGAN LEWIS.

Sep. '42. 13

SOLE LEATHER—A lot of first rate Spanish and Eastern Sole Leather, will be sold very low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS' New Cash Store. Sep. 23, '42.

TRACE & LOG CHAINS—for sale.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A choice assortment of Ladies and misses Gaiters and Slippers. Also gentlemen's fine Boots, con[illegible] do, and Brogans.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TAR,

IN two gallon kegs or by the gallon, for sale
R. W. TAYLOR.

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, flour, pork, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but NO TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

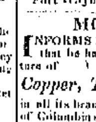
Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 16, 1842. 34tf.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be, as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

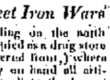


B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need, either in commencing housekeeping, or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.



Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1o

WANTED.

5000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which the market price will be paid, by R. W. TAYLOR.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

April 9th 1842. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

COOKING STOVES, and Hard Ware, for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

THE END DOUBTFUL.—A New York paper tells the following good story. One of the followers of Mr. Miller a country farmer who is the owner of two hundred acres of good land in one of the Eastern States, was accosted by a merchant, and asked if he was as strong in the faith as ever that the 'final end' was to occur in April next. 'Yes,' said the farmer, 'every day's experience convinces me that the great day is near at hand.' 'And you believe that day is the 23d of next April?' interrogated the merchant. 'I do—such are the prophecies.' 'Now, sir,' said the merchant, 'I have a proposition to make, predicated upon the belief you entertain of the occurrence of this event at that time.—You have a capital farm, one of the best in the town, it is estimated to be worth $40 per acre, and in course you will make no use of it next season; the spring crops cannot be put into the ground before that day arrives, and as there is no object in your laboring longer, I will give you $15 per acre for the farm; you may retain possession till the 21st of April, when it shall be delivered up to me. The deeds shall be drawn to day and the money paid over instanter. What say you—shall it be a bargain?' 'Well I don't know, really—if I thought it wouldn't be wrong,' replied the farmer. 'I think we could make a bargain. My sons talk of going to Illinois next spring to settle, and they might use the money to advantage in their purchases there, but can't you *offer a little more?*' 'No, the sum I offer is a good deal to lose, you know, in these hard times: besides I run a great risk,' replied the merchant. 'I know it,' said the farmer, 'but there is no better farm.' 'True.' 'Very cheap too—$15 per acre.' 'Very.' 'Good house and out buildings?' 'First rate.' 'First rate fences too?' 'Fact.' 'On the whole,' said the farmer reflecting a moment, 'I think I may as well keep the old place and run the risk myself.' The merchant went his way, perfectly satisfied, and the Millerite returned to his house in deep consideration upon the probable destruction of the world in 1843.

Quaker policy with the Indians.—"Not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian."

Such is the expression of the historian, as he finishes up the early history of Pennsylvania and the fact speaks a whole volume in favor of the cause of peace. The reader of our country's early history, wearied and saddened and sickened by almost constant hostilities and wars and bloodshed, between the aborigines and the early settlers of what are now Virginia, the New England States, the Carolinas, &c. is most happily relieved on turning to the history of William Penn. Instead of force and arms on one hand, and the tomahawk and scalping knife on the other, we behold Penn with arms, and in the dress of peace, and as a consequence naturally to be expected perfect peace and friendship existed, in the stead of ambushes, massacres and burning. 'We meet—such were the words of Penn—on the broad pathway of good faith and good will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain, for that the rains must rust off; the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into parts, we are all one flesh and one blood. 'We will live,' say they, 'in love with William Penn and his children, as long as the moon and the sun shall endure.' And the historian adds, 'Not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian.'

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the estate of Marshall S. Wines, *late of* Allen County, dec'd, has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to file them in the Clerk's office immediately. All indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS,
Admr's.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 25, 1842. 3m 18

Watchmaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Watch and Clock making business, in all its various branches, near the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets; where clocks, watches, and time pieces of all descriptions will be carefully repaired, and feels confident from his long experience in the business and having in his employment a European workman, to give general satisfaction.

Work from a distance will receive punctual attention.

JACOB HULL.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 27, 1842. 18

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 21st day of November next, at the late residence of M. S. Wines, the personal property of the deceased, consisting in part of Household furniture, Farming utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, 1 Sleigh, Grain, 1 Carriage and a Canal Boat, &c.

ALSO:—On Wednesday the 23d of November, Hay, Wheat and Cattle, on the 'Spy Run Farm' of the deceased, in Washington Township. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on said days and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Terms—for sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving satisfactory security. All sums of three dollars and under, cash.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 20, 1842. 18 ts

BRANCH BANK, FORT WAYNE, Sep. 27, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Branch at Fort Wayne, of the State Bank of Indiana, for the election of seven directors, on the part of the Stockholders of said Branch, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Banking House in Fort Wayne, on Monday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten and six of said day.

H. M'CULLOCH,
Cashier.

Sep 27, '42 14 6w

500 LBS. Miamiesburg Yarn, from No. 5 to 10 for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842.

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

BROOMS for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. W. TAYLOR.

THE subscribers have just received a first rate lot of Spanish Sole and Upper Leather—Shoe findings, &c.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

Aug. 19. 8

SALT.—For sale low for cash.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.—Also Calicoes, Ginghams Diapers, Table cloths, &c.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Maumee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Elkhart, Ia., every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.

Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at A. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfiet or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Franklin Bank	do
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Mayesville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

PROCLAMATION.—Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Allen County, that an election will be held on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in said county—for the purpose of electing a Representative in the General Assembly to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Marshall S. Wines.

B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff

Oct 22, 1842. 17

Printing Ink.

THE subscriber would inform printers, and the public generally, that they have now completed their machinery, which will enable them to furnish Printing Inks in any quantity, and the quality we warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Eastern Inks, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:

News Ink	at	30 cents	per pound.
Common do	"	40 do	do
Book do F	"	50 do	do
do do F F	"	75 do	do
Superfine do F F F	"	100 do	do
Vermillion do F F F	"	300 do	do
do do F F	"	250 do	do
Blue do F F F		250 do	do
Printers varnish		50 do	do

Together with various other colors made to order

WM. PRESCOTT, & Co.

No 6, Buckhead Buildings, Commercial st., Buffalo.

Western Cash Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following goods, which he will sell at a small advance from New York prices.

4500 yds Oneida 4 4ths. Sheetings,
600 lbs Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 10,
12 pieces Hard times,
20 do Blue and Black Satinett,
15 do Kentucky Jeans,
10 do Linsey,
20 do Blue, Black, Invisible green, Olive, Snuff, Steel mixed, and Gray Broad Cloths,
15 do Sheeps Gray and Fine Cassimeres,
Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Red and Green Flannels,
Ready made Over Coats,
Woolen Yarn of various colors.
Cooking Stoves and Hollow Ware,
Butts and Screws of different sizes,
Norfolk Latches,
Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives.

Oct. 14, 1842. R. W. TAYLOR.

In the Whitley Circuit Court, Sep. Term, 1842.
Adam Humbarger and Christian Baker,
vs.
Alfred Griswold, Nathan Weeks and the unknown heirs of Augustus Griswold, dec'd.
In Chancery.

COMES now the said complainants by Ewing & Brackenridge their solicitors, and now file their bill of complaint in this behalf and upon affidavit now filed it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana, thereupon on complainants motion it is ordered that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill be given to said defendants by publication thereof in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, printed and published in Fort Wayne, Allen County, in said State, for and during the time required by the Statute in such case made and provided. The said defendants are therefore notified that unless they appear, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court to be holden at the Court House in said County on the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill the same and the matters and things therein contain will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly.

R. COLINS, Cl'k.

Oct. 10th 1842. $4 63 16

Ewing & Brackenridge, Solicitors.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Isaac Harding, late of Allen County, deceased, will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 2d of November next, at Fairport, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of a lot of Limestone, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.—Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Six months credit will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving sufficient security.

L. GOODNOW.

Oct. 14, 1842. 16

Produce Wanted.

WE will receive produce at a fair market price, in payment for the Sentinel. Those who wish to pay in Potatoes and other "truck" are requested to bring them on immediately. Pork, Lard, Wood, &c. will be received any time through the winter.

Oct. 1, 1842.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Harding, late of Milan Township, Allen Co., deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all to whom said dec'd was indebted at the time of his decease, to prove and hand in their claims.

LEONARD GOODNOW.

Fairport, Oct. 1842. 16

State of Indiana, } ss.
Adams County, }

In the Probate Court of Adams County, May Term, 1842.

Matter of the Estate of Thomas Forsyth, dec'd. Application to sell land.

NOW comes the administrator of said estate by his attorney and makes his report in writing whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the outstanding debts against the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given to the non-resident heirs of the said deceased, to wit:—John Forsyth, Sarah Forsyth, Robert Forsyth, Rebecca Forsyth, James Forsyth, Mary Forsyth, Nancy Forsyth, Allen S. Forsyth, Elizabeth Forsyth, Samuel Forsyth and George Forsyth, to appear in said Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden on the second Monday in February next, at the court house in said county to show cause if any they can, why the real estate of said deceased shall not be made assets in the hands of the Administrator to discharge the outstanding claims against said estate.

Attest, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Cl'k.

May 20th 1842. 16

Jas. H. Lindsey, Att'y. $3

DENTISTRY.

D. W. BLACKLEACH, of Cincinnati, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he will remain at Mr. John Edsall's for a short time, where he will be happy to wait upon any person desirous of availing themselves of his professional services. He is prepared to perform operations in every branch of his profession, in the very best style.

Ladies waited upon at their residence.

Refer to THOS. JOHNSON, Esq. or JUDGE BORDEN.

Oct, 1, 1842. 14tf

Fort Wayne Debating Society.

THIS society will commence the first Tuesday in November and continue weekly thereafter on the same day. All members are particularly requested to attend. The public generally is invited to attend, at Mr. McJunkin's school house.

Oct. 7, '42. 15tf

D. BLYLER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

INFORMS the public that he is now prepared to attend to any orders in the above business at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. His work will all be done in the most workman-like style, and of the best Eastern Leather. Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes of every description will be kept on hand, or made to order a short notice. He requests the public to give him a trial, as he feels confident that the quality of his goods and his low prices will ensure him a continuance of their support.

He has removed his shop to the building lately occupied by J. B. Dubois, as an office, opposite the printing office.

Fort Wayne Oct. 7, 1842. 14tf

WHITE DOG taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, by D. BLYLER.

Oct. 7, 1842. 14

New School.

E. H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition; at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS:—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, $2 50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, $3 per quarter.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS

IN AUBURN, DE KALB CO.

THE undersigned will sell at the Court house door in Auburn, DeKalb Co. Ia, on Tuesday the first day of November next, the following town lots, numbered 41, 45, 55, 76, 117, 118, 191, 192, 199, 241, 242, 296, 246, 294, and 283.

Also at the Court House door in Decatur, Adams Co., on the 14th day of November next, Lot No. 23, in Monmouth in said county. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 A M and 4 o'clock P M on said days. Terms cash.

R. E. FLEMING,
Assignee of Isaac Parry.

Oct. 7 1842. 15

DYEING.—ELI E. MURRAY offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in eastern establishments in coloring, renders him well qualified to give general satisfaction. Silks, Circassians, Merinoes, Cottons and Woollens of every description, from a pair of socks to a cloak or a coverlid will be colored on easy terms, clear of spots and warranted good. Coats, Pants and vests cleaned and scoured in proper order. Those favoring him with a call may expect prompt attention, and all articles delivered at the time specified.

Residence on Berry street, in Ewing's Addition, in the house formerly occupied by the Messrs. Shoafs.

Oct. 1842. 6m15

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED this day, which will be sold cheaper than ever, at the new cash store.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 7, 1842. 15

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the brick building, three doors west of the Post Office, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of men's and women's work, suitable for the season. He has just received his fall supply of stock from the south and east and is prepared to manufacture work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wheat, Corn and Oats will be received at market prices.

C. D. WOOD.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1842. 6m 14

MORE LIGHT.

LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamp, at considerable less cost, for sale by ISAAC MARSH.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

CASH FOR WHEAT—At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbia Streets.

Sep. 16, 1842. 12

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Fort Wayne, Oct. 1st, 1842. If not called for before the 1st of January next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Julien Er 2
Anthony Asa	Jones Layman
Armstrong E M	Jennings Stephen
Arney Daniel 2	K
Armstrong Uel	Klinger John
B	Kemp Mark
Beaver Daniel S 3	L
Brooks Wm. H	Larry John
Brayton George	Leard Robert
Brayton G D	Lotz Henry
Braddock John	M
Bell George	Moshier Bennard
Bridenbaugh John	McMakin Jos H
Berry J L	Miller George
Brown Thomas	Miller Asa 3
Bower George	McPherson John Esq
Brubaker Henry	Michael Henry W
Burns Jacob	Malott Daniel
Bain John	Miller Henry
Buchanan James	Miller Ruphus
Bower John	Minihan John
Black Geo Nelson	Mayhon Samuel
Bender David	Manor Joseph
Baldoch G	N
Barnnor John	Newman L L
C	O
Campbell Mrs Eliza	Owens Erasmus
Campbell Mis E C	P
Cazkey John	Patee Rev Trew
Crimins Patrick	Patoe Richard
Clark Peter	Pettit Ephraim
Clear Conrad Esq	Prince Henry
Coffy Jeremiah	Prescott John
Clark John G	Porzi Chas
Collins John C.	Pelkey Lewy
Caswell Wm	Philips Bernard
Comparet Francis 2	R
Cotter Ellen	Redfield Samuel
Cartwright James M	Ratchledge Wm
Castleman Joseph	Reynalds William
Cooke Lorence	Rundles Philemon
D	Royce James A 2
Dean J D 2	Reed David W
Dean Jeremiah D	Ross Miss Sylvia
Dilbeau John	Ricks John 2
Dehne Wm	Ryan Climmet
Dow Albert M	Roades Samuel
Dakes Mr	Rue Nrchles T
Doudakin Edward	Robinson J S
E	S
Edwards Arthur	Snider Henry
Evans P & C	Smith Paul
F	Strong Joseph
Fagan Henry	Stephenson John D
Fergerson James	Soory Mrs Mary
Freeman Elder	Shive Samuel
Fancher J S	Slater Isaac 2
Forrest Thos	Stetzel George
Fisher Benjamin	Schaefer Jacob
Fairchild Moses	Smith John G
Farrelly Philip 2	Stager Jacob
Fort Wayne Ia	Smith D B
G	Stisser Augustus
Giles Robert	Smith John
Griggs Mrs Ann	Sheridan Hugh
Green Jeremiah 2	T
Green Jer	Thompson Thomas 2
Griffith John B	Taylor Wm
Graham James P	Tuttle E
Green Elisha W	Toy Hezekiah
H	V
Hoague John E q	Vruse Geriet
Hill George	W
Hopkins Caleb	Worth David
Hurd Johnathan 2	Watson S L
Harris Samuel	Wise John W 2
Harding Charles	Watson Wm
Haladay Jedediah	Webster Edwin
Hartzell Levi	Ward Demas K
J	Wittsea Miss Eliza
Jaquith J W	Winton John
Jeffry Daniel	
GERMAN.	
Christian Keier	Heinrich Lange
Christiana Filbig	John Rer'd Brueggeman
Christian Linker	George Gonder
Heinrich Schone	Christopher Berg
Caelal Maier	Joachim Schnackenburg
Ernst Hitzman	G Reincecke 2
P F Charssie	Frederick Gloch
John Chr Gerke	Frederick Heimier
Henry Hastedt	Christian Miller
Heinrich Bos Wittwe	John Ritzel
O Khenen	Frederick Voose
John Bender	Isler Ludwick
L Koch	

Conrad and Ludwig Hoffman
S. NOEL, P.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are 'advertised.'

Window Glass:

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND FLAX SEED, taken in Exchange for goods.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842. 8

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold by me in Maysville, Union county, Ohio, on Thursday the 10th day of November, A. D. 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the court house, the following property owned by the Chester Farmer of said county, petitioner in bankruptcy, to wit; Two lots held by title bond, situate in FAIRPORT, Allen county Indiana, numbered 83 and 84. Also,

An assignment of certificate No 3320 of purchase, given by the commissioner of the Wabash and Erie canal Lands in Indiana. for the fractional, north west quarter of section 5 township 29 North of range 11 East, containing 72 acres and 22 poles.

I will also sell at the same time and place, the following property formerly owned by James L. Lord, of said Union county, petitioner in Bankruptcy, to wit:

Four lots, Nos. 80 82 83 and 120 in WOLF LAKE, Noble county Indiana, encumbered by a mortgage to the amount of forty dollars.—Seventeen in lots Nos. 1, 2, 38, 39. 40, 41, 42, 45, 46 44. 72. 73. 76. 77. 13. 26, and 27 in ROSCOE Allen county Indiana. An equitable title to seven, Nos. 81, 82, 75, 76, 5, 6, and 315, in FAIRPORT Allen county, Indiana.

JAMES E WILSON, Assignee.

Sept. 24 1842. (Pr. charge $4 00) 4w12

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of the first quality, by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

QUEENSWARE and CHINA, newest styles—Glass Ware, &c. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths of various qualities, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Janes, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns, Ali Pacha cloths, worsted Serges, Prints and Ginghams, Mouselin De Laines, Linens, Bobinetts, Laces, artificials, Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Sheeting, Batting, Wicking, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots aed Shoes of every description

Hand-saws, Axes, Chissels, Augurs, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapioca, Raisins, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.

An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and best Juniatta Iron and Nails of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for CASH.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 1842. 12

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country; and will at any hour, promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.

Office one door east of the Post Office.

Sep. 23, 1842. 6m13

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Crow, late of Whitley County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to file them in the Clerk's office of the Whitly Probate Court, as the law directs.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

ASA SHOEMAKER, Adm'r.

Sept. 8, 1842 3w-11-$1

Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842.
Foreign Attachment.
Francis Comparet and Henry R. Colerick.
vs.
Richard Suydam, Daniel Jackson, and Alexander Kevan, partners trading as Suydam, Jackson, & Co.

BE it remembered, that on the 18th day of August, 1842, Henry R. Colerick one of the above named plaintiffs filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, subscribed by him and sworn to before said Clerk wherein he deposeth and saith, "that the above named defendants are the debtors of said plaintiffs in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon from January 1837, for money had and received and on an account stated, and that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana"—and the said plaintiffs having filed their bond as required by law, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued from said Clerk's office, directed to the Sheriff of said County, which writ has been duly returned to said Clerk by said Sheriff, with the following endorsement thereon, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have attached and taken into my possession the following property, as the property of said defendants, to wit:—Twenty Shares of Bank Stock in the Branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana, and with the assistance of M. W. Hubbell have appraised the same at fifty dollars per share.

Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendants to appear at the next term of the Allen Circuit Court and defend said writ, or the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.

D. H. Colerick, Att'y for Pl't'ff.

Sep 7, 1842. $4-11-3w

Fort Wayne Foundry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

Mill and Machine Castings of every description.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lathe Irons, Fenning Mill Irons, Sad Irons Waggon-Boxes, Plough Irons, Wheel Barrow Wheels, &c. &c,

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland Buffalo, or Mishawaka.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to WOOD'S CAST IRON PLOUGH, a superior article; also a 1 HORSE PLOUGH for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

ROWSER, ORBISON, & STORY.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y-10

JAMES LORING HUBBELL,
ARTIST,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, to come forward immediately and make settlement, as they have stopped business for the purpose of settling their business.

Wheat will be taken at the highest market price in payment of debts.

Sep 3, 1842. 16-4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes [which late firm was a few days since dissolved.]

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our own and adjoining states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper embracing

Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, &c. &c.

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.

Aug. 11, '42.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale at the Court house door of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on the 7th day of November next, the N W qr. of Sec 21, in Town 34 North of Range 12 E, containing 160 acres. The rents and profits of said land will be first offered for sale.

Taken on execution as the property of John H. Bruce, at the suit of *Yeatman and Green.*

ROBERT HANNA, Marshall, In.

Sep. 23, '42. 13ts

Soap and Candles.

S. HINTON having purchased the stock of C. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.

Sep. '42 13

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 39tf

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

FASHIONABLE
Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,
FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

LARD LAMPS, giving a light equal to the best sperm oil, at about one fourth the cost, manufactured and for sale by

MORGAN LEWIS.

Sep. '42. 13

SOLE LEATHER—A lot of first rate Spanish and Eastern Sole Leather, will be sold very low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS' New Cash Store.

Sep. 23, '42.

TRACE & LOG CHAINS—for sale

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A choice assortment of Ladies and misses Gaiters and Slippers. Also gentlemen's fine Boots, coarse do, and Brogans,

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TAR,

IN wo gallon kegs or by the gallon, for sa

R. W. TAYLOR.

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, flour, pork, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but NO TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26. 1842. 1y39

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet ue attention. Singd one at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

WANTED.

5 000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which the market price will be paid, by R. W. TAYLOR.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall.

HENRY JOHNS.

pril 9th 1842. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

COOKING STOVES, and Hard Ware, for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

HARDWARE.

Wm. A. Thomson,

IMPORTER and dealer in Hardware, Iron, &c. NO. 9 *WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,* is prepared to meet the autumn trade with a heavy and thoroughly assorted Stock, which he offers to sell at very low prices, for cash or produce.

700 casks Cut nails, good quality,
100 " fine 3d Flour Barrel Nails,
25 bags " Wrought Nails,
20 " *Horse* Nails,
350 casks 'Burdens' Boat and Ship Spikes,
100 " Cut Spikes,
100 tons English, Swedes and American Iron,
20 do Boat Building Iron,
15 do Warranted Cast Steel,
10 do Spring, Blister and German do.
5 do 'Burden's' patent *Horse* Shoes,
150 Salisbury Crow Bars and Churn Drills,
50 Canal Picks,
150 dozen O. *Ames'* Shovels,
100 " Cast Steel and Iron do.
300 " Bright *Augers,*
5000 " Table and Pocket Cutlery,
1500 " Sleigh Bells
1000 " Ivory Combs,
1000 " Clark's Patent and Com'n Butt Hinges.
4000 gross 'James' Wood Screws,
2000 lbs *Hook* and Eye *Hinges.*
3000 dozen locks various kinds,
300 pairs Bright Trace Chains,
250 dozen American and Norfolk Latches,
500 set 'Blake Bro's' Casters,
75 good Vices and anvils,
60 set superior finished Axles,
100 " Carriage Springs,
100 Black Lead *Crucibles,*
200 M Bellows Nails,
30 Patent Pumps, (superior)
8000 lbs Coil Chain,
1000 " fine Sad Iron,
1000 New York Planes, a full assortment,
60 dozen Cow Bells,
50 sets Dixon & Sons Britannia Ware,
150 dos Collins & Co celebrated *Axes*
50 boxes Brads, Tacks, and Sparables,
50 " Wheel heads,
100 " *Coffee* mills,
200 dozen caststeel Hammers.
12 " Saddletrees,
150 " Morris Faucets,
200 " Wallets,
25 " Tea and Coffee Pots,
800 M Percussion Caps,
50 gross German Harps,
50 " Shaving Soap,
6 dozen Rowland's Mill Saws,
20 Blacksmith's Bellows,
250 superior Brass Kettles,
20 dozen Globe Lanterns,
20 pieces Hair Cloth,
400 dozen assorted Files,
25 " " Tea Trays,

Also, a most minute assortment of other articles of Hardware not above enumerated.

October 1 1842. 14.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

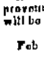
His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



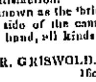
THIS house is now and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me.

LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Coopering! Coopering!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up to the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 15, '41. 16c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres celared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in he best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazne AND Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Daveszc, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camberleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Ta-sistro, Eamens, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which this intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, o Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Caroline,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Missisippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" " Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent mem bers of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance;* while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages,* closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly envelloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
57 Chatham street New York.

4w

State of Indiana, } ss.
Huntington County, }

Huntington Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1842.

James M. Bratton, *Adm'r of* the estate of Hugh O'Neal, dec'd.

vs.

The unknown heirs of said estate.

COMES NOW the said Administrator and files his memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this Court for the sale of the real estate. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of said deceased are not residents of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said memorial be given, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Allen County, In., for three weeks in succession, prior to the second Monday of November next that the said heirs may be warned to appear in this Court at the next term there of' to be holden at the Court House in the town of Huntington on the second Monday of November next, to show cause if any they can why the said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of the said debts.

JOS. WILEY, Cl'k.

Aug. 22, 1842. 9

In the Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842.
In Chancery.

Robert Brackenridge, vs William Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, John Mathews, Priscilla Mathews, and David Mathews.

ON the 31st day of September, 1842, the same being the 12th juridical day of the August Term of said Court, it being suggested to the Court that the writ of subpoena issued in this behalf had been returned 'non est inventus' as to the said David Mathews, one of said defendants, and the court being satisfied by the affidavit of R. J. Dawson, now here filed, that said David Mathews is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, David Mathews to be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in said County of Allen, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill or the same will be taken as confessed as to him, and a decree had thereon in his absence.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.

Sep 8, 1842. 3w 11 $2 50

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

BATTING, Wicking and Cotton Yarn,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the Blood, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which if not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution such in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third st, between Main & Walnut, where the genuine Pills can be obtained

The following are the only agents in Allen County.

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townly,
Eel River—J. Harmon.
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE:

"*Discover what will destroy Life, and you are a great man*

"*Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you Imposter.*"

"There are faculties, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."

DR. BRANDRETH'S *External Remedy, or Liniment,*

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pains or soreness; thus pains, stiff sinews, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, croup, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to-be sufficiently extolled remedy.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen. Sanford as to the qualities of the External Remedies, speaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.

Dr B Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
Eel River—J. Harmon,
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842. 116m.

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &C., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, } New York,
Barnard Card, & Co. }
S. C. Gray. }
E. T. Pease. }

Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. } Buffalo.
Gelston & Evans. }
J. Nottingham, & Co. }
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hallister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co. }
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } Fort Wayne
Evans & Hill. }
Peter Anderson, } Logansport.
A. M. Higgin, }
Strong & Miller, }

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York: their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c,* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reason able terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO
Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Claveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

In the DeKalb Probate Court, *Aug.* Term, '42
Matter of the Estate of John Philips, dec'd.

NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel to the non-resident heirs of said John Philips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and show cause why part of the real estate of said deceased shall not be sold, and made assets in the hands of the administrator of said estate to satisfy the debts against the same.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Aug. 9, 1842. 9p

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. Those having any on hand, would do well to call.

J. M. SNIVELY.

June 24, 1842. 52

To the American Public.

PROJECT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

HAVING completed our vast establishment in all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the magnificent plan we have long contemplated for the advancement of American and general literature and science, and to do something for our day and generation by modest memorial in future times.

It is useless to waste words, preliminary to a grand plan. Let us come to the point at once.

We propose to publish original tales, novels, travels sketches, poetry, or scientific papers, written by American authors. We propose to print and publish such works, in the shape of

Extra Literary Heralds,

just as often and as fast as they can be issued from our vast printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice, or thrice a week. The form of these publications is to be like that of the *Weekly Herald*—the price 6¼ cents per single sheet, and in proportion for each additional sheet. These works will be published in editions of 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 copies, so as to give a cheapness that may ensure their extensive circulation and popularity.

The terms which we offer to all American authors are these:—The cost of printing and publishing, at the lowest cash prices, is first to be reimbursed out of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is to be divided equally between the publisher and the authors, as fast as these profits are received, weekly or monthly. The receipts on every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.

Now for the means, both *material* and *personal,* which we possess for carrying this *project* into effect.

We possess, in our own right a large building, in the most central part of New York, in which are organized a most extensive printing establishment—and also a daily and country journal, unsurpassed in point of arrangements, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may enumerate the following as the *material* of this establishment:—

Material of the Herald Establishment.

1 Six-story brick and granite building, N. W. corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 80 feet long, and 25 feet wide	$35,000
4 Hoe's double cylinder fast presses, throwing off from 3,000 to 6,000 copies per hour	14,000
	2,000
4 Hoes patent presses	1,000
1 Hydraulic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons	1,000
1 Steam engine	1,000
2 Steam boilers	1,000
Other presses	2,000
Printing materials, a &c	6,000
Agregate material	$64,000

All these materials are of the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most ample order for any enterprize that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion, or science.

Personnel of the Herald Establishment.

1 Owner, editor, proprietor, prophet, head man, head saint, head savan or head devil, just as you please, (J. G. Bennett.)
9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
25 Printers, compositors, &c.
12 Pressmen, boys, &c.
8 Clerks, boys, &c.
20 Newsmen or carriers in the city of N. Y.
60 News boys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
90 News boys employed by agents.

255 Persons connected with the establishment.

All this vast quantity of *personnel and material,* is now engaged in the publication of the Daily and Weekly Herald, which has a circulation throughout the world of nearly THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES. We also issue several other publications, such as the NEW-YORK LANCET, &c. This vast business, now completely organized, is conducted on the cash principle. This, combined with energy, taste, tact and experience, is the source of its success.

It will be seen, therefore, from these simple facts, that we possess ample means to start an enterprise that may bring forward and patronize the first efforts of American literature towards a national independence, while we can retaliate and set limits to the avarice and folly of British authors, who have, under the guidance of Dickens, formed a mean confederacy against this continent, and the progress of the age itself, similar to that concocted in 1776 against its national rights. Cheap literature will multiply readers, and many readers will repay both publisher and author. We have means of issuing *half a million* of literary and scientific sheets per week, at a cost of 6¼ cents each—making $31,250, which, under the Dickens system of publication, would cost $600,000, or more, and thus deprive the great mass of the people of literary food for their souls.

Such in brief is the plan we propose. We conceive it to be of more magnitude and importance than any project for the advancement of the age yet devised. It is a fit accompaniment to the vast advancement in steam power.

All persons wishing for further information, or wishing to engage in furnishing original manuscripts will address letters, *always post paid,* to the undersigned. Publishers of newspapers, throughout the United States and elsewhere, who receive the *Herald,* will please to publish this announcement *gratis,* at length, as a small requital for the many favors we have conferred upon them, in the shape of news and extras. Those who do not comply with this small request, will be considered rather unfriendly and ungrateful, and will be treated accordingly. Newspapers that we do not exchange with will do the same, and we shall open an exchange with them on a liberal and extensive foot ng.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Proprietor of the Herald Establishment, N. W. Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.
New York 5th August, 1842.

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 20 fet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed sidi g—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less that half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball. AUGUSTINE FOXY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

Stop Thief!!—100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000. He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little *Rock Arkansas,* and *Memphis,* Tennessee, and been a hand on board *Mississippi* steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, sattinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad-toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort *Wayne,* July 30, '42. 6

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Rudisill, a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment immediately.

R. E. FLEMING, Assignee.

July 23, 1842. 4

WHEAT will be received in payment of all debts due R. W. Taylor, or R. W. Taylor, & Co. R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug. 20, 1842. 8

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis. Office, on Clinton street, north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27a

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1842. 29c.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9o

L. P. FERRY, *Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,*

FORT WAYNE IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the count es of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections thro' out the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and de lay than would otherwise attend the application

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rogg, Esq. Adams co.
W. Whiite, Eq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun-street y29

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort *Wayne* immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. *Also* several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort *Wayne.*

TADMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 1 41. 40c

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson, }
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland,
Fleaharty & Co., Huron,
Hallister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch at any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 41

DeKalb Probate Court, August Term, 1842.

Estate of William Netterfield.

BE it remembered that on the first juridical day of the said Term, the administrator of said estate came into court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the house of Wesley Park in the Town of Auburn in said County of DeKalb, on the 2d Monday of November next, and prove their claims, or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Sep. 23, 1842. $2 50 6w14

Good Paper, exchanged for Scrip.

A receipt for two years subscription to the Sentinel will be given for a $5 Scrip of the old issue. Seventy-five cents on the dollar will be allowed for it in payment of advertising and printing accounts.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

Interest on Canal Land.

PERSONS who have heretofore been in the habit of paying interest on Canal Land at Fort Wayne, are notified that the list is now in the hands of O. W. Jefferds, to whom interest can be paid any time before the 20th of November next. All remaining unpaid at that time must be paid at the office at Peru.

S. FISHER, Com.

Sep. 13, 1842. 12

SHAWLS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualities.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, jus received by

HAMILTON WILLIAMS

JUNIATTA IRON & NAILS of every size, HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Williams County, Ohio, on the St. Joseph River, about the middle of June, TWO HORSES. One is a dark Bay Mare, 14 or 15 hands high; has a white strip in the forehead, running to a point above the nose; both hind feet white one more than the other; dark tail and legs, and about 9 years old. The other is a Sorrel Horse, with one hip down, some white hair in the forehead, no other marks remembered. Any person who will give information where the said estrays can be found will be liberally rewarded.

RUDOLPH HEPKER.

St. Joseph P. O. Ohio, Sep. '42. 13p8w

Notice of the Erie and Michigan Canal.

THE Books for receiving subscription of stock for the prosecution of the Northern or Erie and Michigan Canal, between Fort Wayne and the confluence of the Elkhart river with the great St. Joseph river at Elkhart, will be opened on Monday the 29th day of August, (inst.) at the following places to wit: Fort Wayne, Auburn, Columbia, Angola, Lima, Union Mills, Augusta, Lewisburgh, Benton, Goshen and Elkhart town.

JOHN A. CLERICK,
JOHN W. VIOLETT,
FRANCIS COMPARET.
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, July 29 1842,

THE MEMBERS of said *Company* are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and liabilities sustained and incurred by said Company, since August 11, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September* next ensuing, to-wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2, 407, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 28, 1841, being from No. 2,408 to No. 2,458, both inclusive, *nine and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841, and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No. 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,467 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,483 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being on No. 2,485 *two and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 12, 1842, and on or before March 22, 1842, being from No. 2,486 to No. 2, 490, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent.*

Receipts for Assessments will be forwarded to Agents or other duly authorised persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 18th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit for the *whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the State bank of Indiana, and of the specie-paying Banks of Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *alienated* their Policies by sale of the assured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the *same* for discharge, and pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the *Company.* This is so important a matter to members, that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary of. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, *Treasurer.*

Land for Sale,

GREAT BARGAINS,

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 20 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, In., July 7, 1842. 8

Great National Magazine!!!

Merchant's Magazine

AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

THE ONLY WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.

Published monthly—$5 per annum in advance.
By FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community, and this respect differs in its character from any magazine either in this country or Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work.

Its contents embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Political Economy, Biographical Sketches of eminent merchants, and Essays from the ablest pens, on Banking, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, Trade, Commerce, and Mercantile Law, including important decisions in the different courts in the United States and England, form part of the contents of each number; together with official reports of all new Commercial Regulation and Treaties.

The Merchants' Magazine is also the repository for authentic Statistical information of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Commerce, Banking, &c., collected from official sources, and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following extracts are made from more than twelve hundred favorable notices of the work in the possession of the publisher:

To persons who desire to obtain cheaply sound mercantile knowledge—and who are they that could not be benefitted by such knowledge?—we know of no other means where so much can be procured at the same expense. You might be deterred from even opening, with such a title from the supposed dryness and exclusiveness of the subjects. But an agreeable surprize awaits those who take the best means of testing its merits—that reading a volume—and few will read one who will not secure to themselves the pleasure and the profit of the residue. To those who are called upon to perform the very high duty of legislating on the Mercantile policy of the United States, Hunt's Magazine may be pronounced unhesitatingly indispensible.—*National Intelligence*

No where else can be found in so compendious a form, and such excellence of arrangement, so large an amount of mercantile matter, and so uniformly valuable. Mr. Hunt more than redeems his pledges to the public in every issue of his excellent periodical.—*New York Cour. and Enq.*

This is decidedly one of the most valuable periodicals of the present age, the vast amount of information which it affords at comparatively so small an outlay, places it within the reach of every individual of moderate means, which is by no way the best recommendation in this eminently commercial country.—*N. O. Bee.*

If merit is a criterion of success, sure are we that Hunt's Merchant's Magazine will go on prospering and to prosper. What Blackwood is in Conservatism and Literature Hunt bids fair to become in Commerce.—*Mon. Her.*

We see by the English papers that this magazine is becoming well known abroad, and obtains very favorable notice from the English press.—This is as it should be—it is certainly a most valuable periodical, and we hope it will obtain a most extensive circulation in this country.—*Boston Morning Post.*

It deals in facts rather than fiction. The articles are marked by good sense and sound information. Every merchant in the land should take a pride and feel a pleasure in sustaining this magazine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

This valuable work has steadily improved from its commencement. No periodical in the country can be so badly dispensed with. It takes the lead of all of them. The articles are not only *sui generis* and especially adapted to the magazine but they are from the pens of men of talent and ability, who have studied the mercantile law and are capable of expatiating on its merits and expounding the principle of trade.—*Bennett's Herald.*

The Merchant's Magazine was commenced July 1839 Six monthly numbers for a volume of nearly 600 large octavo pages, with title page and a copious index. The number for December closed the Fifth Volume. Complete sets of the work, neatly bound or in numbers, can be had of the publisher, 143 Fulton street New York.

Office Merchants Magazine, March 20, 1842.

HARDWARE.

Wm. A. Thomson,

IMPORTER and dealer in Hardware, Iron, &c. *NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,* is prepared to meet the autumn trade with a heavy and thoroughly assorted Stock, which he offers to sell at very low prices, for cash or produce.

700 casks Cut nails, good quality,
100 " fine 3d Flour Barrel Nails,
25 bags " Wrought Nails,
20 " Horse Nails,
350 casks 'Burdens' Boat and Ship Spikes,
100 " Cut Spikes,
100 tons English, Swedes and American Iron.
20 do Boat Building Iron,
15 do Warranted Cast Steel,
10 do Spring, Blister and German do.
5 do 'Burden's' patent Horse Shoes,
150 Salisbury Crow Bars and Churn Drills,
50 Canal Picks,
150 dozen O. Ames' Shovels,
100 " Cast Steel and Iron do.
300 " Bright Augers,
5000 " Table and Pocket Cutlery,
1500 " Sleigh Bells
1000 " Ivory Combs,
1000 " Clark's Patent and Com'n Butt Hinges.
4000 gross 'James' Wood Screws,
2000 lbs Hook and Eye Hinges.
3000 dozen locks various kinds,
300 pairs Bright Trace Chains,
250 dozen American and Norfolk Latches,
500 set 'Blake Bro's' Casters,
75 good Vices and anvils,
50 set superior finished Axles,
100 " Carriage Springs,
100 Black Lead Crucibles,
200 M Bellows Nails,
30 Patent Pumps, (superior)
8000 lbs Coil Chain,
1000 " fine Sad Iron,
1000 New York Planes, a full assortment,
80 dozen Cow Bells,
50 sets Dixon & Sons Britannia Ware,
150 doz Collins & Co celebrated Axes
59 boxes Brads, Tacks, and Sparables,
50 " Wheel heads,
100 " Coffee mills,
200 dozen caststeel Hammers.
12 " Saddletrees,
150 " Morri's Faucets,
200 " Wallets,
25 " Tea and Coffee Pots,
800 M Percussion Caps,
50 gross German Harps,
50 " Shaving Soap,
6 dozen Rowland's Mill Saws,
20 Blacksmith's Bellows,
250 superior Brass Kettles,
20 dozen Globe Lanterns,
20 pieces Hair Cloth,
400 dozen assorted Files,
25 " " Tea Trays,

Also, a most minute assortment of other articles of Hardware not above enumerated.

October 1 1842. 14.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly knewn as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable Call and see me.

LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wnyne, March 12th 1842. 37

Coopering! Coopering!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres oelared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they haveentered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Theirshop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied inpart by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at alltimes to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Theirware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in he best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly oppositethe store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazne AND Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Edior expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Ames Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camberleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tastistro, Eamens, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, o Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Missippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" " Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2.500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by eclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
4w 57 *Chatham street New York.*

State of Indiana, } ss.
Huntington County, }

Huntington Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1842.

James M. Bratton, Adm'r of the estate of Hugh O'Neal, dec'd.

vs.

The unknown heirs of said estate.

COMES NOW the said Administrator and files his memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this Court for the sale of the real estate. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of said deceased are not residents of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said memorial be given, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Allen County, Ia., for three weeks in succession, prior to the second Monday of November next that the said heirs may be warned to appear in this Court at the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the town of Huntington on the second Monday of November next, to show cause if any they can why the said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of the said debts.

JOS. WILEY, Cl'k.

Aug. 22, 1842. 9

In the Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842.
In Chancery.

Robert Brackenridge, *vs.* William Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, John Mathews, Priscilla Mathews, and David Mathews.

ON the 31st day of September, 1842, the same being the 12th juridical day of the August Term of said Court, it being suggested to the Court that the writ of subpoena issued in this behalf had been returned 'non est inventus' as to the said David Mathews, one of sald defendants, and the court being satisfied by the affidavit of R. J. Dawson, now here filed, that said David Mathews is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, David Mathews to be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in said County of Allen, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill or the same will be taken as confessed as to him, and a decree bad thereon in his absence.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.

Sep 8, 1842. 3w-11-$2 50

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

BATTING, Wicking and Cotton Yarn,

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the Blood, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which if not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution such in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third st, between Main & Walnut, where the genunie Pills can be obtained The following are the only agents in Allen County.

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townly,
Eel Rivver—J. Harmon.
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE:

"Discover what will destroy Life, and you are a great man

Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you Imposter."

"There are aculties, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."

DR. BRANDRETH'S *External Remedy, or Liniment,*

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pains or soreness; thus pains, stiff sinews, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, croup, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to-be sufficiently extolled remedy.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen Sanford as to the qualities of the External Remedies, speaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.

Dr B Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
Eel River—J. Harmon,
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842. 116m.

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &C., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co. S. C. Gray. E. T. Peaze. } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. Gelston & Evans. J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evans & Hill. } Fort Wayne
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgin. Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,
ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

In the DeKalb Probate Court, Aug. Term, '42
Matter of the Estate of John Philips, dec'd.

NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sensinel to the non-resident heirs of seid John Philips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and shew cause why part of the real estate of said deceased shall not be sold, and made assets in the hands of the administrator of said estate to satisfy the debts against the same.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Aug. 9, 1842. 9p

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M. SNIVELY.

June 24, 1842. 52

To the American Public.

PROJECT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

HAVING completed our vast establishment in all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the magnificent plan we have long contemplated for the advancement of American and general literature and science, and to do something in our day and generation by modest memorial in future times.

It is useless to waste words, preliminary to a grand plan. Let us come to the point at once.

We propose to publish original tales, novels, travels sketches, poetry, or scientific papers, written by American authors. We propose to print and publish such works, in the shape of

Extra Literary Heralds,

just as often and as fast as they can be issued from our vast printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice, or thrice a week. The form of these publications is to be like that of the *Weekly Herald*—the price 6¼ cents per single sheet, and in proportion for each additional sheet. These works will be published in editions of 16,000, 26,000 or 39,000 copies, so as to give a cheapness that may ensure their extensive circulation and popularity.

The terms which we offer to all American authors are these:—The cost of printing and publishing, at the lowest cash prices, is first to be reimbursed out of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is to be divided equally between the publisher and the authors, as fast as these profits are received, weekly or monthly. The receipts on every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.

Now for the means, both *material* and *personnel*, which we possess for carrying this *project* into effect.

We possess, in our own right a large building, in the most central part of New York, in which are organized a most extensive printing establishment—and also a daily and country journal, unsurpassed in point of arrangements, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may enumerate the following as the *material* of this establishment:—

Material of the Herald Establishment.

1 Six-story brick and granite building, N. W. corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 80 feet long, and 25 feet wide	$35,000
4 Hoe's double cylinder fast presses, throwing off from 3,000 to 6,000 copies per hour	14,000
4 Hoes patent presses	2,000
1 Hydraulic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons	1,000
1 Steam engine	1,000
2 Steam boilers	1,000
Other presses	2,000
Printing materials, a &c	8,000
Agregate material	$64,000

All these materials are or the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most comple order for any enterprize that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion, or science.

Personnel of the Herald Establishment.

1 Owner, editor, proprietor, prophet, head man, head saint, head savan or head devil, just as you please, (J. G. Bennett.)
9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
25 Printers, compositors, &c.
12 Pressmen. boys, &c.
8 Clerks, boys, &c.
20 Newsmen or carriers in the city of N. Y.
60 News boys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
90 News boys employed by agents.

265 Persons connected with the establishment.

All this vast quantity of *personnel* and *material*, is now engaged in the publication of the Daily and Weekly Herald, which has a circulation throughout the world of nearly THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES. We also issue several other publications, such as the NEW-YORK LANCET. &c. This vast business, now completely organized, is conducted on the cash principle. This, combined with energy, taste, tact and experience, is the source of its success.

It will be seen, therefore, from these simple facts, that we possess ample means to start an enterprise that may bring forward and patronise the first efforts of American literature towards a national independence, while we can retaliate and set limits to the avarice and folly of British authors, who have, under the guidance of Dickens, formed a mean confederacy against this continent, and the progress of the age itself similar to that concocted in 1776 against its national rights. Cheap literature will multiply readers, and many readers will repay both publisher and author. We have means of issuing *half a million* of literary and scientific sheets per week, at a cost of 6¼ cents each—making $31,250, which, under the Dickens system of publication, would cost $600 000, or more, and thus deprive the great mass of the people of literary food for their souls.

Such in brief is the plan we propose. We conceive it to be of more magnitude and importance than any project for the advancement of the age yet devised. It is a fit accompaniment to the vast advancement in steam power.

All persons wishing for further information, or wishing to engage in furnishing original manuscripts will address letters, *always post paid*, to the undersigned. Publishers of newspapers, throughout the United States and elsewhere, who receive the *Herald*, will please to publish this announcement *gratis*, at length, as a small requital for the many favors we have conferred upon them, in the shape of news and extras. Those who do not comply with this small request, will be considered rather unfriendly and ungrateful, and will be treated accordingly. Newspapers that we do not exchange with will do the same, and we shall open an exchange with them on a liberal and extensive footing.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Proprietor of the Herald Establishment, N. W. Corner of Nassau and Fulton strets.
New York 5th August, 1842.

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 20 fet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed siding—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less that half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball. AUGUSTINE FORY

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

Stop Thief!!---100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000 He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and been a hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, sattinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad-toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 30, '42. 5

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Rudisill, a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment immediately.

R. E. FLEMING, Assignee.

July 23, 1842. 4

WHEAT will be received in payment of all debts due R. W. Taylor, or R. W. Taylor, & Co. R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug. 20, 1842: 8

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

Office, on Clinton street, north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27o

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1842. 29o.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9o

L. P. FERRY, *Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,*

FORT WAYNE IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application

REFERENCES—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun-street y29

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianpalis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec, 30th, 1841.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 1 41. 40c

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, A. Van Inwagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky ity.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

DeKalb Probate Court, August Term, 1842.
Estate of William Netterfield.

BE it remembered that on the first juridical day of the said Term, the administrator of said estate came into court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the house of Wesley Park in the Town of Auburn in said County of DeKalb, on the 2d Monday of November next, and prove their claims, or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Sep. 23, 1842. $2 50 6w14

Good Paper, exchanged for Scrip.

A receipt for two years subscription to the Sentinel will be given for a $5 Scrip of the old issue. Seventy-five cents on the dollar will be allowed for it in payment of advertising and printing accounts.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

Interest on Canal Land.

PERSONS who have heretofore been in the habit of paying interest on Canal Land at Fotr Wayne, are notified that the list is now in the hands of O. W. Jefferds, to whom interest can be paid any time before the 20th of November next. All remaining unpaid at that time must be paid at the office at Peru.

S. FISHER, Com.

Sep. 13, 1842. 12

SHAWLS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualties.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, jus received by

HAMILTON WILLIAMS

JUNIATTA IRON & NAILS of every size, HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Williams County, Ohio, on the St. Joseph River, about the middle of June, TWO HORSES. One is a dark Bay Mare, 14 or 15 hands high; has a white strip in the forehead, running to a point above the nose; both hind feet white one more than the other; dark tail and legs, and about 9 years old. The other is a Sorrel Horse, with one hip down, some white hair in the forehead, no other marks remembered. Any person who will give information where the said estrays can be found will be liberally rewarded.

RUDOLPH HEPKER.

St. Joseph P. O. Ohio, Sep. '42. 13p8w

Notice of the Erie and Michigan Canal.

THE Books for receiving subscription of stock for the prosecution of the Northern or Erie and Michigan Canal, between Fort Wayne and the confluence of the Elkhart river with the great St. Joseph river at Elkhart, will be opened on Monday the 29th day of August, (inst.) at the following places to wit: Fort Wayne, Auburn, Columbia, Angola, Lima, Union Mills, Augusta, Lewisburgh, Benton, Goshen and Elkhart town.

JOHN A. CULLERICK,
JOHN W. VIOLETT,
FRANCIS COMPARET.
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, July 28 1842,

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and habilities sustained and incurred by said Company, since August 11, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September* next ensuing, to-wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2, 401, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 28, 1841, being from No. 2,408 to No. 2,458, both inclusive, *nine and one half per cent.*

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841 and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No. 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,466 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,483 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being on No. 2,485 *two and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 12, 1842, and on or before March 22, 1842, being from No. 2,486 to No. 2, 490, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent.*

Receipts for Assessments will be forwarded by Agents or other duly authorised persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 18th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit for the *whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the State bank of Indiana, and of the specie-paying Banks Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *alienated* their Policies by sale of the assured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the Company. This is so important a matter to members, that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary of. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, *Treasurer.*

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country.

JAMES COOK.

Goshen, In. July 7, 1842. 3

Great National Magazine!!! Merchant's Magazine AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

THE ONLY WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.

Published monthly—$5 per annum in advance.

BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community, and this respect differs in its character from any magazine either in this country or Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work.

Its contents embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Political Economy, Biographical Sketches of eminent merchants, and Essays from the ablest pens, on Banking, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, Trade, Commerce, and Mercantile Law, including important decisions in the different counts in the United States and England, form part of the contents of each number; together with official reports of all new Commercial Regulation and Treaties.

The Merchants' Magazine is also the repository for authentic Statistical information of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Commerce, Banking, &c., collected from official sources, and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following extracts are made from more than twelve hundred favorable notices of the work in the possession of the publisher:

To persons who desire to obtain cheaply sound mercantile knowledge—and who are they that could not be benefitted by such knowledge?—we know of no other means where so much can be procured at the same expense. You might be deterred from even opening, with such a title from the supposed dryness and exclusiveness of the subjects. But an aggreeable surprize awaits those who take the best means of testing its merits—that reading a volume—and few will read one who will not secure to themselves the pleasure and the profit of the residue. To those who are called upon to perform the very high duty of legislating on the Mercantile policy of the United States, Hunt's Magazine may be pronounced unhesitatingly indispensible.—*National Intelligence*

No where else can be found in so compendious a form, and such excellence of arrangement, so large an amount of mercantile matter, and so uniformly valuable. Mr. Hunt more than redeems his pledges to the public in every issue of his excellent periodical.—*New York Com. and Eng.*

This is decidedly one of the most valuable periodicals of the present age, the vast amount of information which it affords at comparatively so small an outlay, places it within the reach of every individual of moderate means, which is by no way the best recommendation in this eminently commercial country.—*N. O Bee.*

If merit is a criterion of success, sure are we that Hunt's Merchant's Magazine will go on prospering and to prosper. What Blackwood is in Conservatism and Literature Hunt bids fair to become in Commerce.—*Mon. Her.*

We see by the English papers that this magazine is becoming well known abroad, and obtains very favorable notice from the English press.—This is as it should be—it is certainly a most valuable periodical, and we hope it will obtain a most extensive circulation in this country.—*Boston Morning Post.*

It deals in facts rather than fiction. The articles are marked by good sense and sound information. Every merchant in the land should take a pride and feel a pleasure in sustaining this magazine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

This valuable work has steadily improved from its commencement. No periodical in the country can be so badly dispensed with. It takes the lead of all of them. The articles are not only *sui generis* and especially adapted to the magazine but they are from the pens of men of talent and ability, who have studied the mercantile law and are capable of expatiating on its merits and expounding the principle of trade.—*Bennett's Herald.*

The Merchant's Magazine was commenced July 1839 Six monthly numbers for a volume of nearly 600 large octavo pages, with title page and a copious index. The number for December closed the Fifth Volume. Complete sets of the work, neatly bound or in numbers, can be had of the publisher, 142 Fulton street New York.

Office Merchants Magazine, March 29, 1842.